

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVII.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 1377.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

17 and 19 MAIDEN LANE, - - - - - NEW YORK, U. S. A.

LEE DETACHABLE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS.



Cable Address:
HARTLEY NEW YORK

WAR MATERIAL.

REMINGTON BREECH-LOADING

RIFLES AND CARBINES,

CARTRIDGES, REVOLVERS,

GATLING GUNS, ETC.

AMMUNITION FOR GATLING

AND OTHER MACHINE GUNS.



MAGAZINE.

EXPORT
AGENTS FOR

LEE MAGAZINE RIFLES,

AND CARBINES, AS ADOPTED

BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

AFTER THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE

TESTS AND IN COMPETITION

WITH ALL THE NOTED

MAKERS OF EUROPE.

THE REMINGTON ARMS CO., THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., THE GATLING GUN CO.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.



AMMUNITION.



Cartridges, Shells and Bullets for all Sporting and Military Arms, Paper and Brass Shot Shells,
Wads, Primers, Caps, Etc.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM, EXPORT AGENTS, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



SMITH & WESSON,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Automatic Shell Extracting REVOLVERS,

Single and Double Action, Safety Hammerless, and Target Models, in Calibres 32, 38 and
44-100 for Army, Navy and Pocket use.

Special attention given to GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, and extensive facilities
for the execution of same.

Over 250,000 of these arms furnished to various governments for Officers, Soldiers, and Police.

The celebrated SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are constructed entirely of best wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock
and GUARANTEED. For perfection of finish, durability and accuracy they are unrivalled. These arms have broken all previous records for revolver
shooting and are the choice of Experts for fine work.

The public are warned against IMITATIONS, which are largely made of malleable cast-iron and often sold for the genuine article.

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine SMITH & WESSON, orders sent direct to Factory will receive prompt and careful attention.
Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. Address of Factory:

SMITH & WESSON, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.

Publication Office 240 Broadway, N. Y.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL GEORGE W. GETTY, U. S. A., retired, is comfortably located at Forest Glenn, Md.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, A. D. C., of Governor's Island, visited Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EARLE, 2d U. S. Infantry, is spending the winter at Hamilton, Bermuda.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., of General Grierson's staff has been on a visit to New Mexico.

CAPTAIN F. C. NICHOLS, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Nichols are spending the winter at Maysville, Cal.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., retired, is spending a portion of the winter at South Bethlehem, Pa.

CAPTAIN HENRY WYOMANT, 24th U. S. Inf., has returned to San Carlos, Arizona, from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN A. E. MILTIMORE, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in New York City for duty about the end of January.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Custer, Montana, this week on a month's vacation.

COLONEL ALBERT TRACY, U. S. A., and wife, are temporary sojourners at Hotel Fredonia, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from a visit to Washington, New York, etc.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN G. A. DREW, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Brown from a pleasant trip to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

LIEUTENANT C. G. LYMAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of "canteen" matters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

GENERAL T. G. PITCHER, U. S. A., retired, has now located on Wyoming avenue, Washington Heights, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN J. SIMPSON, U. S. A., was to leave Omaha the latter part of this week to spend a few days at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

CAPTAIN H. W. HUBBELL, 1st U. S. Artillery, of the Presidio of San Francisco, was a visitor to Fort Bidwell, Cal., this week.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EPSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Riley, Kansas, this week to examine into the canteen system there.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JULIAN M. CABELL, U. S. A., who is visiting at 609 West Grace street, Richmond, Va., has had his leave extended one month.

CAPTAIN J. M. ROPES, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has left Salem, Mass., for his post at Fort Meade, South Dak. His family has permanently settled at Salem.

LIEUTENANT F. S. CALHOUN, 14th U. S. Infantry, on leave at Springfield, Mo., will go in a few days to Vancouver Barracks for examination for retirement.

ASSISTANT SURGEON HENRY I. RAYMOND, U. S. A., on duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., will attain a captaincy in his department on Sunday next, Jan. 12.

CAPTAIN S. Q. ROBINSON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday, from a temporary tour of duty in Boston Harbor.

CAPTAIN E. L. RANDALL, 5th U. S. Infantry, now visiting at Camden, N. J., will shortly conduct a batch of recruits to Texas and then join his company at Fort Ringgold.

CAPTAIN J. M. BURNS, 17th U. S. Infantry, now visiting at Lebanon, Ohio, will remain in his native State until October next on duty in connection with the National Guard.

THE retirement of Captain John Carland, 6th U. S. Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill to captain, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Morton, on college duty at Lake City, Fla., to 1st lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CUNNINGHAM, 19th U. S. Infantry, who was recently taken to the Government Asylum at Washington, on account of his mental condition, is reported to be much improved.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. NORDSTROM, 10th Cavalry, and Mrs. Nordstrom, recently the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Prime, at their country seat in Riverdale-on-Hudson, have returned to New York City.

At Langdrum, the residence of General Drum, took place the marriage of Mr. E. Bradley Davidson to Miss Mary D. Porter, niece of the General. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Washington bar, and also the senior member of the real estate firm of Davidson and Davidson. The wedding was private, owing to recent bereavements.

THE monotony of life at Willets Point under the strict military discipline maintained there is greatly relieved by the series of evening entertainments given by the Amateur Dramatic Organization composed of officers of the post. The fine band stationed there also gives excellent concerts. Lieut. Col. King, commander of the post, with his amiable wife and daughters, received the officers and their friends on New Year's Day.—N. Y. Herald.

THE Baron Beresford Alfred d'Este, a French nobleman, was married at Philadelphia, Jan. 4, to the Countess de Noue, widow of Count de Noue of Paris, and daughter of the late General W. S. Harney, U. S. A. They met in Paris at the Exposition, and an engagement followed, and they came to this country intending to be married in Baltimore, where a dear friend of the bride, Mrs. Powhatan Clarke resides, but Philadelphia was afterwards selected.

LIEUTENANT B. W. LEAVELL, 24th U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Piqua, Ohio.

MAJOR G. W. CANDEE, paymaster, U. S. A., is spending a two months' leave at Evanston, Ill.

CAPTAIN D. A. LYLE, U. S. A., is residing at present at 27 Ave. de la Bourdonnais, Paris, France.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Inf., is a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. McBLAIN, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is spending a portion of his leave in Washington.

GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM will leave Chicago next week with Mrs. Bingham to spend the winter in Florida.

LIEUTENANT WIRT ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, was a visitor at Fort Warren, Mass., this week.

LIEUTENANT REDMOND TULLY, 25th U. S. Infantry, awaiting retirement, will reside hereafter at Cumberland, Md.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SHOLLENBERGER, 19th U. S. Inf., leaves Birdsboro, Pa., Jan. 10, for his post at Fort Union, N. M.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th U. S. Cav., expects to leave Nashville, Tenn., in a few days en route for his post, Fort Riley, Kas.

CAPTAIN CHARLES F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., left Cheyenne Wednesday of this week on a short visit to Fort Du Chene, Utah.

CAPTAIN CHAS. KING, U. S. A., the distinguished author, is the subject of the frontispiece portrait in the *Book Buyer* for January.

MRS. PROCTOR, wife of Secretary of War Proctor, is expected soon to leave Washington for Fort Monroe, to remain there until spring.

COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, U. S. A., returned to Fort Trumbull, Conn., from leave early in the week and resumed command of the post.

LIEUTENANT R. H. ANDERSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting in Boston, will shortly rejoin his company at Fort Wingate, N. M.

RECENT advices from Greytown report Civil Engineer Menocal and the entire American staff in good health and work progressing on the Nicaragua Canal.

LIEUTENANT C. J. STEVENS, 9th Cavalry, lately married at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, last week with his bride, en route to Fort McKinney.

By the will of the late Dr. Charles H. Nichols his son, Lieutenant Maury Nichols, 16th U. S. Infantry, receives \$25,000 together with some plate, jewelry, pictures and furniture.

CAPTAIN WELLS WILLARD, U. S. A., who has been on leave for some time past at Springfield, Mass., will shortly go to San Antonio for duty at Headquarters Department of Texas.

CAPTAIN DANIEL ROBINSON, 7th U. S. Infantry, will make his permanent home in one of the suburbs of Chicago, probably at Highland Park, which adjoins the reservation of Fort Sheridan.

CAPTAIN E. F. GARDNER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, of Fort Porter, was called to Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, for duty, owing to the temporary illness of the medical officers at the latter post.

LIEUTENANT R. D. READ, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, who have been on their wedding tour since September last, will join next week at Fort Thomas, Arizona, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

CAPTAIN C. S. ROBERTS, 17th U. S. Infantry, Aide-Camp to General Crook, returned to Chicago last Saturday from his trip to Washington, where he accompanied General Crook in the work of the Sioux Commission.

LIEUTENANT WILL T. MAY, 15th U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant tour of College duty at Greencastle, Indiana, will shortly rejoin his company at Fort Pembina. He will be replaced at the College by Lieut. R. C. Williams of the same regiment now at Fort Randall.

WE regret to learn, through the *Hartford Courant*, that General A. H. Terry, U. S. A., is still too much of an invalid to admit of his participation in any more severe exercise than a short carriage ride on a pleasant day. It was proposed in New Haven to celebrate on the 15th prox. the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Fort Fisher by the Union Army under General Terry's command, but owing to the General's delicate health the project has been given up.

THE will of Frances L. Thomas, widow of General George H. Thomas, has been admitted to probate and record. The testatrix bequeaths to the United States to be deposited and kept at the Military Academy the gold medal presented to her husband by the State of Tennessee; to her nephew, Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A., during his life time the use of the sword, badges, military books, and manuscripts of all kinds which formerly belonged to her husband, also the sixteen bound volumes labelled in part, "Communications received and sent," or "Communications sent and received." At his death all are to be transferred to the Government.

A RECENT guest at the Continental Hotel, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, is Norman Wiard, the inventor of cannon, who has in the Patent Office, at Washington, two score of models which he has produced in his experiments with heavy artillery, and who is deeply interested in the progress which the Government is now making in the building of great guns. The creation of a new Navy and the efforts of the War and Navy Departments to decide upon the most available class of heavy ordnance for service on sea and land have brought Mr. Wiard to the front again. The passing years have not impaired his mental or physical vigor, nor have they weakened the firmness of his belief that in this country there can be built guns the superiors of which cannot be turned out of any foundries in the world.

LIEUTENANT S. J. MULHALL, 14th U. S. Inf., is at present at Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health, which we regret to learn has apparently not improved.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Hamilton, was called suddenly to Washington on Thursday by the death of his father, Prof. John H. C. Coffin, U. S. N.

CAPTAIN C. P. MILLER, A. Q. M., left Fort Sheridan, Jan. 4th, to examine the officers' quarters, barracks, etc., at the new posts of Fort Logan, Fort Riley, Atlanta and San Antonio.

MAJOR C. C. MACCONNELL, U. S. A., retired; Lieutenant C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cavalry, Captain A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Abner Pickering, 2d Infantry, were visitors at Chicago last week.

MAJOR GEORGE B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association, to succeed Major Smart, who was recently appointed secretary and treasurer.

LIEUTENANT L. D. GREENE, 7th U. S. Inf., was married Jan. 9, at the Old South Church, Boston, to Miss Lillie Taft Adams, in the presence of a large assemblage. Lieut. E. E. Hardin was best man, and among the ushers were Capt. M. C. Foote, Lieut. R. H. Anderson and W. L. Pierce. After the wedding tour, the married couple will go to Ft. Logan, Col.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Major John R. McGinness, Ordnance Dept.; 1st Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Walitz, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Engineers; Capt. H. Catley, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf.; Major Lewis C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav., 1st Lieut. John Biddle, Engineers.

THE Idaho Statesman, referring to the recent departure of Major A. C. Girard, surgeon, U. S. A., from Boise Barracks for Fort Niagara, N. Y., says: "His professional skill was always at the service of his comrades of the G. A. R., and his generous assistance to them and to others will long be remembered. He organized the county medical society, and was its president up to the time of his departure; he cultivated the professional co-operative spirit, and largely assisted in developing a feeling of good-will and mutual respect among his medical brethren. He devoted much time to questions affecting the sanitary interests, not only of the military reservation, but of Boise City; and his investigations and labors resulted in developing in the adjacent mountain a system of water supply which will be a permanent source of good. Thus Major Girard is felt to be not only a medical officer of great skill and a credit to the Regular Army, but one devoting his best energies to the permanent good of those among whom he lives."

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN J. MAURITZ, of the Brazilian Navy registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

1ST LIEUT. JAMES A. TURNER, U. S. M. C., recently relieved at Sitka by Capt. Harrington, has arrived at San Francisco, Cal.

LIEUTENANT W. M. SPICER, U. S. M. C., was accidentally wounded at the New York Navy Yard, on Tuesday evening, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Robert Benson, son of Lieut. Benson. The gentlemen were out with guns driving off a horde of dogs when the occurrence took place. Lieut. Spicer was taken to the Naval Hospital.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER CHARLES WHITESIDE RAE, U. S. Navy, was married Jan. 9, at All Souls Church, Washington, D. C., to Miss Rebecca Gilman Dodge, step-daughter of Gen. Lippitt. The ushers were Surgeon Ruth, U. S. N., and Messrs. Poor, Whitehouse, Dodge and Phillips. After the ceremony came a reception, and then the happy couple left on a short tour.

REAR ADMIRAL MELANCTON SMITH, U. S. N., is a guest of the Continental. There is no officer of the Navy who has participated in a greater number of battles than has Admiral Smith. He fought through the war with Mexico, and during the war of the Rebellion he was in the thick of much of the fighting along the coast. In his fashionable suit of black clothes he does not look now like the man who stood on the quarter-deck of his ship and directed the fire of the guns.—*Phil. Inquirer*.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., naval attaché to the U. S. Legation, having been appointed flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Walker, commanding the American Squadron of Evolution, will within the next few days leave England for Lisbon, where he will join Admiral Walker's flagship, the *Chicago*. Although Lieut. Buckingham has been but a short while in England, and succeeded such a prime favorite as Capt. Chadwick, he has made heaps of friends here, and his departure will be sincerely regretted. Last night his late colleagues, the foreign attaches to the embassies in London, gave a farewell banquet to wish him Godspeed. His successor is Lieut. Emory, U. S. N., who arrived in this country some time ago on the staff of Mr. R. Lincoln, the U. S. Minister."

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

CHRISTMAS at Fort Supply passed off very pleasantly. On Christmas eve, under the superintendence of Chaplain Pierce and an able corps of happy helpers, the children's entertainment was given. The orchestra of the 13th Inf. rendered most enjoyable selections during the evening. The children were drilled in declamation by their teacher, Corpl. M. S. Murray, and Capt. F. E. De Courcy, who was the holiday commander, rendered every service in his power to make the occasion enjoyable.

On Christmas night a host met in masquerade at the invitation of the Enlisted Men's Club, and the officers' children were delighted by a well-laden Christmas tree at Lieut. Ceoll's. The Christmas dinners of the various companies were finely gotten up and appreciatively gotten down.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM RADFORD, U. S. Navy, retired, a gallant veteran, died at his residence in Washington, Jan. 8, after a brief illness. He was born in Virginia, and was appointed to the Navy from Missouri, March 1, 1825. In 1831 he was promoted Passed Midshipman, and Lieutenant in 1837, and commanded the party that cut out the *Malokadel*, a Mexican vessel of war, at Mazatlan. He was promoted Commander in 1855, and Captain in 1862, and was on court martial duty at Old Point when the *Cumberland* (under his command) was attacked by the ram *Merrimack*. He made strenuous efforts to reach his ship before the fight was over, but arrived at Newport News just as the *Cumberland* was sinking. He was promoted Commodore in 1863, and commanded the frigate *New Ironsides* and was present at the two attacks on Fort Fisher. He was promoted Rear Admiral July 25, 1866, commanded the European Squadron in 1869 and part of 1870, and was retired from active service March 1 of the latter year.

BREVET CAPTAIN ROBERT DAVIS, 1st lieutenant, U. S. Army, an old veteran, died at Luenberg, Massachusetts, December 29, 1889. He served during a portion of the Mexican War as a private of Massachusetts infantry, enlisted in the Regular Army in 1858, and on July 18, 1862, was appointed 2d lieutenant 24 U. S. Infantry and promoted 1st lieutenant Oct. 20, 1863. He served with credit during the war, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Spotsylvania and before Richmond. He was retired as captain in 1866 on account of wounds received in line of duty, but under the law reverted to the rank of 1st lieutenant on the retired list March 3, 1875.

LIEUTENANT HENRY T. MONAHAN, U. S. N., died of consumption, Jan. 6, at the Marine Hospital, Brooklyn, in the 41st year of his age. He recently lost his wife and child. Lieut. Monahan was appointed midshipman July 26, 1865, promoted master in 1873, and lieutenant Nov. 25, 1877. At the time of his death he was on sick leave.

MR. BUTLER KENNER HARDING, who was married in October last to Miss Annie Bigelow, daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow, died at Philadelphia, Jan. 6. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1887, and had developed such promising abilities that his father, Mr. George Harding, the well-known patent lawyer, had placed in his charge the bulk of his practice. The death has caused great sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends.

A DESPATCH OF JAN. 4, from Paris, France, says: Commander William Starr Dana's remains will be shipped to New York in a few days. Mrs. Dana has sailed from Havre on the *Bourgoigne*, accompanied by Mrs. Furman, to be there on the arrival of the body for interment. Commander Dana's death removes a prominent member of the American colony in Paris.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY WHITING, U. S. Marine Corps, who died at the Bristol, New York city, Jan. 8th, of pneumonia, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps, July 1, 1874, and promoted 1st lieutenant March 20, 1883. He was a son of Commodore W. D. Whiting, U. S. Navy, retired.

MRS. MARIE LOUISE LONGSTREET, wife of General James Longstreet, and daughter of the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Garland, Colonel 8th U. S. Infantry, died at Gainesville, Fla., Dec. 30.

MR. HENRY MOALE, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, Md., and brother of Major Edward Moale, 1st U. S. Infantry, died in that city Jan. 6th. He leaves a widow and six children.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF GERMANY, widow of Emperor William I., and grandmother of the present Emperor, died at Berlin, Jan. 7, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

DR. CHAS. McMILLAN, medical referee of the Pension Bureau, and well known in Army circles, died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, of pneumonia.

MRS. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, mother of the wife of Passed Asst. Paymtr. John Clyde Sullivan, U. S. N., died at New York City Jan. 3.

DR. CHAS. B. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the Marine Hospital Service, died in New Orleans, Jan. 4, of paralysis of the heart.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 8, 1890.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, Mrs. Wilson was assisted in receiving by Miss Wilson, Mrs. Walter, Miss McGinnis, Miss Hoskins and Miss Tilden. Mrs. Michie received, assisted by: Miss Michie, Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Edwinton, Miss Hawkins, Miss M. Crane and Miss McCrea. Mrs. Metcalfe was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Winthrop by Miss Leonard and Mrs. Braden by Miss Susie King. A large number of the officers called and those cadets who could spare the time from study, (by many cadets the day is frequently devoted to preparation for examination.) On the following day the examinations began, and will be continued, probably, throughout the present week.

A portrait of General Warren has lately been hung in Grant Hall. It is much smaller than the other portraits of officers which have been placed there.

The wedding of Miss Annie Bigelow and Mr. Butler Kenner Harding, an account of which was given in the JOURNAL, has been followed in two months' time by the sudden death of the groom at his home in Philadelphia. Hon. John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow sailed for Europe a few days ago. It is said that Mr. Harding's death was caused by pneumonia following an attack of "La Grippe." This disease has been very prevalent here. The attendance at chapel last Sunday was considerably reduced owing to this cause. In most cases it has yielded to treatment in two or

three days. Over fifty cadets were in the hospital afflicted with the disease at one time, but the number has been much reduced within the past few days, the recovery being rapid in most instances.

Lieutenant Hiddle left the post yesterday on leave. An officers' hop took place last evening. Miss Marie Michie and Miss May Crane, are visiting Miss Marie Davis, daughter of Major G. B. Davis of Washington. Miss Marie Hawkins is visiting Miss Cascott of Philadelphia. Miss Todd, daughter of Prof. H. D. Todd and sister of cadet Todd of the first class is at the post as the guest of Mrs. Williams.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week as follows:

Frank P. Son, Utica, 231 District, New York.
John D. Duane, Jr., Lowell, 231 District, N. Y. (alt.).
Wm. P. Pollock, Cleraw, 5th District, S. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLD SPRING-ON-HUDSON.

JANUARY 6, 1890.

On Thursday evening of last week a progressive euchre party was given at the house of Mrs. Colonel Benjamin in honor of Col. Arnold and family. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Among those present were Miss Campbell, the Misses Paulding, Miss Lott, Miss Marie Schenck, Miss Winchester, and Messrs. Paulding, William Schenck, Breed and Jarvis. The guests began playing at 8.30 and continued until 11, when a delicious little supper was served. Cards were then resumed until the prizes were awarded at 12.30 o'clock. Miss Campbell and Mr. Paulding won the first prize, Miss Paulding and Dr. Jarvis the second, while Miss Maule Paulding and Ensign Breed received the trophy, respectively. The party broke up about 1 o'clock, when the guests departed, after wishing Major Arnold and his family "bon voyage."

Col. Arnold and family left for Fort Custer, Jan. 4, after spending several months at Cold Spring.

Miss Campbell went to Baltimore last week to spend six weeks with friends.

Ensign Breed also bade "farewell" to Cold Spring on the 4th inst., and went to join the *Baltimore*. "GIMA."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE football season shows a series of victories for the cadets never before equalled in the annals of the Academy, and without doubt this year has brought out the finest team of cadets that ever played on the Academy grounds. All the games have been noted, but the following is a summation of them, all but one of which speak to the credit of the cadets:

St. John's College, 10; Naval Academy, 20.
Johns Hopkins University, 0; Nav. Acad., 36.
Dickinson College, 0; Nav. Acad., 0.
Lehigh University, 26; Nav. Acad., 6.
University of Virginia, 6; Nav. Acad., 26.
Washington (Christmas day), 0; Nav. Acad., 24.

The Washington team was a strong one, being composed of several college players of great merit, notably Cish, and Church, and King, of Princeton; Hollister, of Yale; Wells, of Lafayette; Taylor, of Kendall Green, and others. The Washington men were heavier than the cadets, and were good individual players, but they could not stand against the excellent team work and endurance of the cadets.

These victories are to be placed on record and posted in the gymnasium. A picture of the team was taken, and will also be hung on the walls of the athletic room.

The following is the team which played at Washington, and is the team as it has stood for the year. Those marked with a star have played in every game, and Sullivan has played in all but half of one game:

Bailey, '90, right end; Williams, '90, right tackle; *Rubin, '90, right guard; Irwin, '91, center; *Gartley, '90, left guard; *Ritter, '90, left tackle; *Emrich, '91, left end; Sullivan, '90, quarter-back; *Cathie, '90 (captain), half back; Taylor, '90, half back; *Ford, '91, full back. Substitutes—Larimer, '90; French, '90; Althaus, '91; Smith, '91.

The third class has again been in trouble, and two court-martial cases have just ended, having tried two 3d and one 2d class man for hazing. Cadets Traut and Brockbridge of the 3d class were tried before a court consisting of Comdr. Sigbee, Lieut. Comdr. Asa B. Walker, and Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. They were both acquitted, or at least nothing was done in their cases, and both were dismissed Saturday, Jan. 4, having previously been in confinement on the *Saratoga*.

During the trial the testimony disclosed more hazing, and leader McFarland was placed under arrest to await trial for hazing committed by him Oct. 15, 1889. Cadet McFarland was one of the sixteen tried during the summer of 1888 and was dismissed; so it is feared this case will prove a bad one for him.

Almost all of the ladies of the yard and several in Annapolis received on New Year's Day.

The Christmas Eve hop was not a great success, as all the officers and their wives seem to think that this night above all others should be a home night, and most of the cadets were on leave. It would be well to discontinue these Christmas Eve hops, and have the hop on the Saturday evening following. New Year's hop was well attended and enjoyed by all. The feature of the evening was the Good bye to '90 by the 1st Classmen, and the welcoming of "their year, '90." About ten minutes before twelve the 1st Classmen assembled in the centre of the floor in double rank. The Cadet Lt. Comdr. brought them to left face, and reported to the receiving body that all were accounted for. He then brought them to a right face, and advancing the two ranks divided and went around the outside of the room. At the order they all faced the centre, and joining hands in a circle, advanced and retreated, each time giving the cry, "Cis boom, ah! '91." Eight bells were then struck, and they began the grand right and left, congratulating each other that "their year" had at last come.

Mrs. Ensign Harlow received at this hop, assisted by Cadet McVey. Mrs. Lieutenant Commander Gilpatrick and Comdr. Glass received at the Christmas Eve hop.

The officers gave a hop Jan. 4, which was alike a great success. Mrs. Captain Bartlett and Dr. Harmon received. Mrs. Pay Inspector Cuswell and daughter, E. Alice, spent New Year's Day in New York with friends, and returned Friday.

Mrs. Lieut.-Commander Leutze gave a sermon to the small folks of the yard, to celebrate the birthday of her son, Master Trevor Leutze.

Mrs. Capt. Bartlett still continues her cadet teas, which are always well attended.

Mrs. Noble and Miss Mole, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday in Annapolis, and attended the hop Saturday evening.

Miss Harlow, sister of Ensign Harlow, spent a week in Annapolis, but returned to Cambridge, where she is attending college.

Mrs. Reed, of Joliet, Illinois, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Daniels.

Mrs. Anderson is a guest of Mrs. Lieut. Harber.

Mrs. Chief Engineer Fitch has been visiting for several days, but is rapidly recovering. She was unable to receive on New Year's Day.

Miss Wade, sister of Mrs. Chaplain Rawson, spent several days in Annapolis, attending two hops. She left Thursday.

Mrs. Rawson gave a reception to her cadet friends of all classes and to the entire first class Saturday, Jan. 4 from 4 to 6 P. M.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Division of the Missouri, visited friends in Boston this week.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT.—JAN. 8, 1890.

Ninth Infantry.

Ambrose I. Moriarty, of Connecticut (late second lieutenant 8th Infantry, a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1887), to be second lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1889, vice Tyson, promoted.

NOMINATIONS.—JAN. 8, 1890.

Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon, to be captain, Dec. 25, 1889, vice Lee, deceased.
Second Lieutenant William E. Shipps, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1889, vice Maxon promoted.

Third Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Bennett, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice Osgood, who resigns his line commission from the date of his confirmation as commissary of subsistence.

Sixth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Alexander M. Wetherill, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, Jan. 3, 1890, vice Carland, retired from active service.

Eighth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Wilds P. Richardson, regimental adjutant, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice Hyde, who resigns his line commission from the date of his confirmation as assistant quartermaster.

Thirteenth Infantry.

First Lieutenant James Furnace, to be captain, Dec. 16, 1889, vice McArthur, who resigns his line commission from the date of his confirmation as assistant adjutant-general.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant J. Harry Duval, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice Hoyt, who resigns his line commission from the date of his confirmation as assistant quartermaster.

Third Artillery.

Additional Second Lieutenant John P. Hains, of the 1st Artillery, to be second lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice Bennett, promoted.

JANUARY 9.

Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant James A. Leyden, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice True, who resigns his line commission.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Marion B. Saffold, regimental quartermaster, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice Furnace, promoted.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 4, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 122 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

122. The baggage to be transported at the public expense, including mess-chests and personal baggage, shall not exceed the following amounts:

	In the field.	Changing stations.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Major-general.....	1,000	2,500
Brigadier-general.....	700	2,000
Field officers.....	400	2,400
Captain.....	300	2,000
1st lieutenant.....	150	1,700
2d lieutenant.....	150	1,500
Acting assistant surgeon.....	150	1,200
Veterinary surgeons.....	150	500
Post and regimental non-commissioned staff officers, hospital stewards, and sergeants of the Signal Service, each.....		500

These allowances are in excess of the weight transported free of charge under the regular fares, by public carriers. They may be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer, if necessary, and may, in special cases, be increased by the Quartermaster-General on transports by water.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 6, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following rules governing the examination of candidates for the appointment of 2d lieutenant in the Army of the United States from civil life are substituted for those prescribed in General Orders, No. 31, of 1883, from this office, and are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination.

If the candidate has been graduated at an institution where he received military instruction, he must present a recommendation from the faculty of the institution.

If a member of the National Guard, he must present recommendations from the proper National Guard authorities.

II. Every candidate must be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification to such a degree as might in the immediate future impair his efficiency as an officer of the Army, he should be rejected. The board will inquire and report concerning each applicant, whether he is of good moral character, or addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

III. No candidate will be examined who is under twenty-one or over twenty-seven years of age; who, in the judgment of the board, is not physically qualified to discharge all the duties of an officer in active service; who has any deformity of body or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad.

IV. The board, being satisfied of these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately—

First. In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness.

Second. In his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions; in his knowledge of the use of logarithms, and ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of algebra, to the solution of simple equations; and in his knowledge of plane and solid geometry and the elements of surveying.

Third. In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America, and in his ability to solve the usual problems on the terrestrial globe; also, in his knowledge of what is usually denominated popular astronomy.

Fourth. In his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country.

Fifth. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

Sixth. The board, having examined into the mental

qualifications and his character for sobriety and fidelity, shall also inquire into his general qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as an officer of the Army, marking the result on a scale of 100.

V. In awarding marks the board will consider 100 as perfect in each subject and in each individual question, and will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the form following below. The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows:

Mark every correct answer 100 and every faulty answer according to its value on a scale of 100; the sum of the credit marks divided by the number of questions will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average of the marks on each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights; the quotient will be the general average.

No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained a general average of at least 70 per cent.

Example.

No.	Subjects.	Average.	Relative weights.	Product of multiplication of average by relative weights.
1	English grammar.....	85	5	425
2	Arithmetic, algebra, etc.....	70	2	140
3	Geography, astronomy, etc.....	80	1	80
4	History.....	73	2	146
5	Constitution of the United States.....	65	5	325
6	Character and aptitude.....	95	5	475
				1,586
General average.....				79.7

Examination as to physical qualification shall include a certificate of physical examination, by two medical officers, to accompany the proceedings of the board, and embrace all the information required by the form for the examination of recruits.

VI. When an examining board shall have passed upon more than one candidate, the order of relative merit of all the candidates examined by the board will be reported.

VII. Boards for the examination of applicants from civil life for appointment to commission in the Army will be appointed by the Secretary of War, and shall consist of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers.

The proceedings of the boards will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

WAR DEPT., A. G. O., Jan. 3, 1890.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Your communication of the 31st ult., to the Honorable Secretary of War, in which you state that the Secretary of the Navy had ordered that the union in the national ensign shall, after July 4 next, consist of forty-two stars, arranged in six rows of seven stars each, and inquiring whether the War Department had taken any action concerning the future union of the Army flag, etc., having been referred to this office, I have the honor to inform you that, upon the recommendation of the Major-General Commanding the Army, the Secretary of War has approved the arrangement adopted for the Navy, and the union of the Army flag will consist of forty-two stars, arranged in six rows of seven stars each, this arrangement to go into effect on the 4th of July, 1890.

Very respectfully,

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General.

The same arrangement will also be adopted by the State Department for all flags furnished to its diplomatic and Consular officers, and the Treasury Department will likewise conform to the arrangement adopted for the Navy.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-General Merritt, Dept. Commander, accompanied by Lieut. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and Little Rock Barracks, Ark., on public business (S. O. 192, Dec. 30, Dept. Mo.).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Act. J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Dak.).

The leave for one month granted Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Act. J.-A., is extended one month (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, Div. Mo.).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect Forts McDowell, Lowell and Huachuca, San Carlos, and Forts Thomas, Grant and Bowie, Ariz.; Fts. Bayard, Selden, Stanton, Union, Marcy and Wingate, N. M.; and Ft. Apache, Whipple Barracks, and Fts. Verde and Mojave, Ariz. Also the accounts of disbursing officers at Tucson and Prescott, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 133, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.).

Lieut.-Col. William F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Duluth, Minn. (S. O. 149, Dec. 30, D. Dak.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Fort Selden and other points in New Mexico (S. O. 131, Dec. 20, D. Ariz.).

The C. O. Dept. of Arizona will grant a furlough for six months to Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter N. Merz, Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 9, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Judson D. Bingham, A. Q. M. G., Chicago (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Div. Mo.).

Leave for seven days is granted Major Lewis C. Forsyth, Q. M., Boston, Mass. (S. O. 3, Jan. 4 Div. A.).

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 158, Dec. 21, D. Columbia.).

The Comdg. General Dept. of Texas will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., to Comy. Sergt. Edward Moriarty, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., now awaiting orders at Springfield, Mass., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Texas for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of that Dept. (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John F. Weston, C. S., will report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary garrison court-martial duty (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Charles P. Egan, C. S., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Payments due Dec. 31 will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, paymr., at Fort Townsend; Major John B. Keefer, paymr., at Fts. Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman; Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, Fort Canby and Boise Barracks (S. O. 159, Dec. 26, D. Columbia.).

The troops will be paid, to include Dec. 31, as follows: By Major J. P. Willard, paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Fts. Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; by Major W. M. Maynard, paymr., at Fts. Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M.; by Major J. W. Wham, paymr., at Fts. Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 134, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.).

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, P. D., will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Fts. Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Div. Mo.).

Major George E. Glenn, paymr. (New York City), is authorized to send by express to Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N. Y., the public funds required for payment of the troops on muster of Dec. 31 (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.).

Medical Department.

Leave for 25 days, to take effect about Jan. 6, is granted A. A. Surg. William Johnson (S. O. 132, Dec. 23, D. Ariz.).

Capt. Robert J. Gibson, asst. surg. (Ft. Trumbull, Conn.), will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty. During his absence the C. O. Fort Trumbull is authorized to employ a private physician for his command (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.).

Ordinary leave for two months is granted Capt. Junius L. Powell, asst. surg., in extension of the leave on account of sickness granted him in S. O. 258, Nov. 5, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Stwd. James D. Irish, now on furlough, will, on expiration of same, report to the C. O. Fort Supply, I. T., to relieve Hosp. Stwd. John Tomamichel, now under treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., who is relieved from duty at Fort Supply, I. T., and will, upon his being reported by the surgeon in charge as sufficiently recovered, report to the C. O. Fort Elliott, Tex., for duty, to relieve Hosp. Steward George Pries, who will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Vancouver Barracks, vice Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Alexander, surg., relieved (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, asst. surg., Fort Porter, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, Div. A.).

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, asst. surg., on temporary duty at Fort Warren, Mass., will return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, Div. A.).

Capt. Augustus A. De Loffre, asst. surg., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.).

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Louis M. Maus, asst. surg. (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg. Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.).

The leave granted Major William D. Wolverton, surg., is extended seven days (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Robert P. Benham, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, to take effect upon the abandonment of Fort Laramie, Wyo. Ty., and will report to the C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty at that station (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Stwd. James Smith (appointed Jan. 8, 1890, from private and acting hospital steward), now on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty at Barnes' Hospital, Soldiers' Home, D. C. (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

Major Leonard Y. Loring, surg., will report to Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th Cav., president of the Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles, Cal., for examination by the board (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. San Carlos will grant Hosp. Stwd. Carl Hagen a furlough for six months (S. O. 134, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.).

The Comdg. General Dept. of the Platte will grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Harry A. Sill, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ty. (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Jan. 7, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, C. E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, is granted Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, C. E.).

Signal Corps.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, S. C. (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. James A. Swift, S. C., will proceed from Norfolk, Va., and carry out special instructions at Wood's Holl, Vineyard Haven and Nantucket, Mass., and Narragansett Pier and Block Island, R. I. (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Macinnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted Major Henry Carroll, Fort Custer (S. O. 149, Dec. 30, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. Peter E. Traub, on leave in New York City, will report, Feb. 5, to the Supt. Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendennin.

Hdqs., B. E. H. I. L., and M., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to conduct to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., a detachment of recruits (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Rec. Ser.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. and G., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and M., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Alexander Rodgers, Fort Huachuca, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 134, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Willott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Cpts. E. M. Hayes and A. E. Woodson and 2d Lieut. C. L. Foster are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Oklahoma City, I. T. (S. O. 192, Dec. 30, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, on leave at Albany, N. Y., will report, Jan. 15, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman will report to Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, New York City, for examination by the Board (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. F. H. I. and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Sergt. William McConkey, Troop A, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. I. L., and M., Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick, Adj., having completed the duty assigned him, will return to Fort Riley (S. O. 192, Dec. 30, Dept. M.).

The resignation of Vet. Surg. Cecil R. Leverett has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Jan. 15, 1890 (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. I. and M., Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Knoch, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

Capt. Argalus G. Hennisee, having reported from Chicago, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report to conduct to the Dept. of Dakota recruits ordered to the 1st Cav. On the completion of this duty Capt. Hennisee will join his troop (S. O. 261, Dec. 27, Rec. Ser.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B. F. I. and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, on leave, will report, Jan. 29, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Major Guy V. Henry, at present commanding the regiment, has addressed a circular letter to troop commanders calling attention to the poor policy of accumulating large company funds—savings made by men who never enjoy the benefit of it, but those who come after, and had no part in making the saving, one troop having over \$400, to the necessity that supper is made a good meal, that bread and coffee are not conducive to content, and that every effort should be made to maintain the high standard of efficiency, which, "it is admitted, the colored troops now have."

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. C. D. E. H. I. and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash.

* Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C. G. and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, * Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Capt. William McK. Dunn will inspect Q. M. property at Fort Preble, for which 2d Lieut. Ernest Hinds, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Preble, and 2d Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Willcox is detailed in his stead (S. O. 3, Jan. 4, Div. A.).

Col. John Mendenhall will inspect Q. M. stores, clothing and equipment, and ord. stores at Fort Adams, for which the C. O. Bat. G is responsible (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.).

The leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, Fort Trumbull, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Adams is authorized to issue a furlough for one month and ten days to Principal Musician Robt. J. Mills, Band (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. * E. H. K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, * San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts is transferred from Bat. L to Bat. B, and will join the battery to which he is transferred as soon as practicable (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., is authorized to grant a furlough for one month to 1st Sergt. Eugene A. Buckley, Bat. M (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C. D. K. and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; H, * Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.).

The C. O. Jackson Barracks will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. J. A. Smith, Bat. I (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs. E. F. I. and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and L. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, and will report at Div. Hdqrs. for temporary duty in the office of the Inspector of Artillery Target Practice (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown is appointed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convoked by S. O. 277, at Fort Columbus (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.)

Capt. Henry F. Brewerton will inspect medical property at Fort Schuyler, for which Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. E. F. G. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; A. D. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C. and I. Benicia Bks., Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.

The leave for twenty-one days on Surgeon's certificate granted Major Edward Moale is extended ten days on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 113, Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqrs. A. D. E. G. H. and K. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B. C. F. and I. Ft. Meade, S. D.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted (Capt. John P. Thompson, Fort Meade (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlton.

Hdqrs. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. I. and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave granted Capt. Horace Neide is extended two months (S. O. Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 4th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 16, 1889 (S. O. Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqrs. B. and E. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K. Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Capt. Edward L. Randall, on leave at Camden, N. J., will report Jan. 10, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Texas. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and E. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H. Ft. Gibson Ind. T.

Capt. John Carland, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, Jan. 3 (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs. B. D. F. and G. Ft. Logan, Colo.; C and E. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Harry Smith, Co. K (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is extended one month (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, Div. M.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Alonzo Blake, Co. E (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqrs. B. C. F. and I. Whipple Bks. A. T.; E. San Diego Bks. Cal.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H. Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, on leave at Boston, will report Jan. 9, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs. D. and I. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K. Oklahoma, I. T.

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry, A. A. D. C., will conduct a surrendered deserter to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 131, Dec. 20, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. Adolph Miller, Co. D, Fort Marcy, is detailed for duty on the Recruiting Service, and will be sent to Wheeling, W. Va., reporting to Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

A neat roster of commissioned officers, 10th Inf., for January reaches us this week from Fort Marcy, with the compliments of Adj. Seyburn, and for which we return thanks.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs. A. D. G. H. and I. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K and K. Ft. Rensselaer, N. Y.; B. Fort Wood, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F. Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.

1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt will inspect subsistence property at Plattsburgh Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Arthur Johnson, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, N. D.; A. B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; K. Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F. Ft. Lincoln, N. D.

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O. Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on special business (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqrs. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E. Little Rock Bks. Ark.; B. Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; G. Camp Ward, near Lisbon, I. T.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. James B. Goe is extended one month (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Div. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, having reported from Hankins, N. Y., will proceed to Davis Island and report to conduct to Vancouver Barracks recruits for the 14th Inf. (S. O. 263, Dec. 30, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun will report about

Jan. 20 to Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, president Army Retiring Board, Vancouver Barracks, for examination by the Board (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs. E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, N. D.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, S. D.; B and I. Ft. Fombina, N. D.

The leave for fifteen days granted Capt. Chambers McKibbin is extended three days (S. O. 149, Dec. 30, D. Dak.)

The leave for twenty-one days granted Major Hugh A. Theaker is extended nine days (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd is extended one month (S. O. Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and will report for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Will T. May, who will then proceed to join his company (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs. B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K. Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

2d Lieut. William H. Johnston, Jr., will proceed to St. Louis and report to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte. On the completion of this duty he will re-join his company (S. O. Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Richard Barwis, Co. H (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mtnner.

Hdqrs. A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. James M. Burns, now on leave, will repair to Columbus, O., and report about Jan. 13 to the Governor of Ohio for duty until Oct. 1, 1890, in connection with the National Guard of that State (S. O. Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick will proceed to his station at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 191, Dec. 28, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Steele will proceed to Davis Island, N. Y. H., for duty at that depot (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Rec. Ser.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Mackinac is authorized to issue a furlough for three months to 1st Sergt. Engelhard Endres, Co. K (S. O. 3, Jan. 4, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs. A. D. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. E. H. and K. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and G. San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Henry Wygant, San Carlos, is extended seven days (S. O. 132, Dec. 23, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, on leave at Piqua, Ohio, will report, Feb. 10, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 390.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 4, 1890.

RETIREMENT.

Captain John Carland, 6th Infantry, January 3, 1890 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Major Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, resigned December 16, 1889, his commission as Captain, 13th Infantry, only.

Captain George S. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned December 16, 1889, his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 18th Infantry, only.

Captain Henry B. Osgood, Commissary of Subsistence, resigned December 16, 1889, his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, only.

Captain John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned December 16, 1889, his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, only.

1st Lieutenant Robert Davis (retired), died December 29, 1889, at Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

Retired Officers.

Capt. Richard C. Parker, Brevet Major (retired), who has been selected by the President for the office of secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, will report for duty and relieve Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Brevet Major (retired), Feb. 1, 1890 (S. O. Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

Cadet James C. Read, 4th Class, is, on account of physical disability, discharged from the Service of the U. S. (S. O. Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

Professors Peter S. Michie and Samuel E. Tillman will proceed from West Point to Ithaca, N. Y., and Bethlehem, Penn., on official business (S. O. Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Marcy, N. M., Dec. 30. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf.; Capt. Stevens G. Cowdry, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; Capt. John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Adj. T., and 2d Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 132, Dec. 23, D. Ariz.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Jan. 2. Detail: Major Samuel B. M. Young and Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. Peter R. Eagan, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett and Charles A. Churchill and 2d Lieut. William H. Sage, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 91, Dec. 26, D. Tex.)

At San Carlos, A. T., Jan. 8. Detail: Capt. Lewis Johnston, 24th Inf.; Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav.; Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James W. Watson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Taysman, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Mills, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 134, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 6. Detail: Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Francis W. Mansfield, 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, Pierce M. B. Travis, Jonas A. Emery, and

R. M. Blatchford, 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, Odon Gurovits, and Charles P. Ruess, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Jan. 9. Detail: Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers and Edwin St. J. Greble, 24 Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Hunt, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 24 Art.; 2d Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 24 Art., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.)

At Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. Frank G. Smith, 1st Lieut. William Everett and Leverett H. Walker, 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, John T. Martin, and William L. Kenby, Jr., 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th Art.; Capt. George Mitchell and George S. Grimes, 1st Lieut. S. bree Smith and Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John K. Totten and Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Willcox, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 4, to report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Mealia, 5th Inf., for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant. Detail: Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, Q. M., 5th Inf. (S. O. 92, Dec. 30, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort DuChesne, Utah, Jan. 10, to appraise the post trader's buildings with a view to their purchase by the Q. M. Dept. Detail: Major Peter D. Vroom, I. G.; Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Tyler, 16th Inf. (S. O. 122, Dec. 31, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort McKinney, Wyo., Jan. 13, to appraise the post trader's building with a view to its purchase by the Q. M. Dept. Detail: Major John P. Baker, Pay Dept.; Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., and Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav. (S. O. 122, Dec. 31, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles Hobart, 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, and 2d Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 6, to fix the responsibility for damaged content of target material, for which Major Evan Miles, I. S. A. P., is accountable (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Capt. William M. Black and 1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter and David D. B. Gaillard, will convene at St. Augustine, Fla., to establish the harbor lines in St. Augustine Harbor (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, C. E.)

The Army Retiring Board convened at Los Angeles, Cal., by War Dept. order dated July 20, 1888, published in S. O. 167, July 20, 1888, from H. Q. A., is dissolved (S. O. Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet from time to time, at the call of the president thereof, at Los Angeles, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Joseph K. Smith, Surg.; Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Hall, 6th Inf.; Major David L. Huntington, Surg., and Major William J. Volkmar, A. A. G. The C. O. Dept. of Arizona will detail a recorder for the Board, and will issue such orders as may be necessary to secure the attendance of Major Huntington at the meetings of the Board (S. O. Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Pvt. Edward Edwards, Co. B, 21st Inf., Jan. 4, 1890.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.**

A despatch of Jan. 5, from Raleigh, N. C., says: The removal of Geronimo and his Apache Indians from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Western North Carolina, is again a topic of talk. Senator Z. B. Vance, Gen. Geo. Crook and Lieut. C. W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., have just been in Swain County to see about the matter.

It appears Senator Vance desires the Indians located there, and that he and Gov. Fowle are at cross purposes. Further proceedings will therefore be full of interest. Some people in the vicinity want the Indians there, because they say they will attract tourists, and that there will be a large force of troops to guard them, which will cause money to be spent.

A despatch from New Haven indicates that there is joy in Connecticut over the prospect of the thorough fortification of the leading points in State, New London and New Haven. At New London, very expensive works will be required, but the commanding eminence of Fort Griswold, on the Groton shore of the Thames River, the scene of the revolutionary massacre in 1781, will amply repay the country for all the money expended upon it. From the earthworks on its summit cannon can be so placed as to command the Race and Fisher's Island Sound, the two main entrances to Long Island Sound. Military men consider New London as the key to the navigation of the sound, as Plum Gut, its only other entrance, a narrow channel, can be easily rendered unnavigable.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

CHRISTMAS has passed and was enjoyed by all here. I give you a sample of the dinners, that of Capt. J. W. Duncan, Co. E, 21st Infantry: Roast turkey, cranberry sauce; roast pork, apple sauce; roast duck, currant jelly. Celery, pickled beets, chow-chow, catsup and pickles. Boiled sweet potatoes, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes. Potato salad. Mince pie, pumpkin pie and custard pie. Sponge cake, pound cake, spice cake and jelly cake. Tea, coffee, milk. Fruit, candy. Cigars.

On Dec. 28 we had the first snowstorm of the season, and the next day there was excellent sleighing. The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a hop on Christmas night, which was much enjoyed. Sergt. Wm. Morrow, 17th Infantry, stationed near Cheyenne, paid a Christmas visit to his parents, Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Morrow.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BRIDGER, WYO.

WINTER has settled down at Bridger, but still the gaiety for which the old post has so wide a reputation seems more universal than usual. Approaching the holidays several pleasant parties and dinners were given, commencing with an enjoyable evening party given by Colonel and Mrs. Andrews. Later Dr. and Mrs. Spencer entertained friends at dinner, and very shortly thereafter Capt. and Mrs. Corrigan, Capt. and Mrs. Haubert, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mann extended like hospitalities to friends. The Christmas season was celebrated with a goodly number of Christmas trees for the little people, Capt. and Mrs. Corman having a very elaborate one Christmas Eve, and Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Lt. and Mrs. Mann, and Capt. and Mrs. Bradley arranging similar amusements for their younger friends on Christmas Day. The "Red Cross," the temperance organization of our little community, also gave, on Christmas Eve, a Christmas tree, followed by a dancing party. A

heavy fall of snow occurred on Christmas night, which made the already fine sleighing perfect, while the continuation of clear, mild weather rendered all that could be enjoyable in the form of outdoor sports possible. Hunting parties from the different companies of the command have been at various times into the mountains for a few days' sport, and all have met with good success. A detachment from Co. H, 21st Inf., returned Dec. 30 bringing 16 deer. The time-honored custom of New Year's calling was quite generally observed throughout our garrison, the day commencing by officers in a body extending their "Happy New Year" to Col. and Mrs. Andrews, at their pleasant home, where they were cordially received and entertained by the Colonel and Mrs. Andrews, assisted by Mrs. Spencer, after which the officers called in small parties upon others who were receiving.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

PLEASE publish the enclosed order giving the proceedings of a Board of Officers which met at Fort Sidney to consider the question of lighting company quarters. (We published it last week, p. 369, under the head of "More Light Needed."—ED. JOURNAL.)

With another like board on the fuel question, the allowance for oil, wood, coal, etc., being based on the number of men in a company, and some action by the authorities to give a fixed quantity of each for a barrack, according to its size, and a good step would be made toward making the quarters pleasant for the enlisted men. The company quarters I am in, are now lighted by four No. 10 mammoth Rochester burners, and there is not a spot in the barrack so dark that any ordinary print cannot be read, but it can only be done by contributions from the men, for the Government allowance of oil does not suffice. KANSAS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAS.

COL. AND MRS. WILLISTON were at home to their many friends New Year's day. Mrs. Williston was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Stuart, Walling, of Denver; Col. and Mrs. Parker, niece of Capt. Parker, 7th Cav. Mrs. Williston wore a sapphire blue gown, duchesse lace and diamonds. Mrs. Walling looked lovely in a pale blue crepe, duchesse lace trimmings and elegant diamonds. Miss Parker, who is a handsome young debutante, wore an India blue and white satin in stripes, vest and sleeves of point d'esprit, with a corsage bouquet of white rose buds. All of the officers were in full dress uniform, which added much to the brilliancy of the reception.

The ladies and officers of the artillery command gave a reception to the ladies and officers of the general staff, cavalry and infantry, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8. Dancing followed the reception, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES SAYS:

The Roach court-martial has been indefinitely postponed. A letter from Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf., Jackson Barracks, La., is to the effect that his company has arrived there, and is enjoying a pleasant station.

Lieutenant Brown, 4th Cav., is calling on his friends. He has been on leave since July and is now en route to join his regiment in Arizona.

Mr. E. B. Bronson and wife, of El Paso, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Mason.

Miss O'Toole, for several winters one of the favorite society belles at the post, has returned and is again visiting Captain and Mrs. Carr. Miss Buck of Chicago, is also visiting at the latter's residence.

General Merrill and Lieut. Swift, A. D. C., have returned from Little Rock Barracks.

General J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav., has returned to Fort Riley.

Captain Stiles, 10th Infantry, has returned to Oklahoma City. He has been given special instructions in connection with his duties as provost marshal.

Lieutenant O. B. Warren, 18th Infantry, a visitor at the post, will leave for Fort Clark in a few days.

Colonel Heyl, of the Inspector General's Department at Chicago, has recently made an inspection of the prison.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

NEW YEAR'S day passed very pleasantly at Fort Clark, Tex., the officers cutting upon the commanding officer, Col. Brackett, and upon Col. Laselle, commanding the 18th Inf. The officers here are A. St. Burgs, Mosely, Grandy and Pitcher, Maj. Purington, Capt. Chase, Adj. Dickman, R. G. mental Q. M. Johnson, Lieut. Morgan, Barnum and Ryan, 3d Cav.; Mrs. Brady, Capt. McLanahan, Porter, Potter, Adams, Baldwin, Bates and Hinton, Adj. Turner, Regimental Q. M. Anderson, Lieut. Wheeler, Wood, Hardin, Du Val, Shanks, Lewis and Evans, of the 18th Inf.

Mrs. Brackett in receiving her guests was assisted by Mrs. Purington, Mrs. Brownson, of Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Barnum. Mrs. Laselle had Madame McLanahan, Hinton, Hardin, Porter, Wood, Bacon, and Misses Gil, Hill and Anderson to help her in dispensing her hospitalities.

Mrs. Anderson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Ward and Miss Sue Gill. All the ladies were suitably dressed.

It is hardly necessary to add that all of the luxuries obtainable were here in abundance, and everybody seemed to enjoy the holiday.

Ten "Brady's" and the "Picked Nine," at this post indulged in a match game of ball at the post recently, and after a closely contested fight the score stood 9 to 5 in favor of the "Picked Nine." Lieut. Barnum, 3d Cav., played with the winning nine, and did good work both in the field and at the bat. Lawrence and Powell, formerly with the McCooks at Ft. Leavenworth, played also with the winning side, and each sustained his reputation in the station assigned.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE EXPRESS SAYS:

The ball given by the Military Social Club on New Year's eve was a pronounced success.

The officers at the post called in a body upon Gen. Smith at his home Jan. 1 and tendered the compliments of the season.

Capt. R. Vance, 19th Infantry, who is on an extended sick leave, is spending a few days at the post.

Major Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cavalry, who will report shortly for duty, is well known throughout Texas, and will be an addition to the post of San Antonio. He leaves Fort McIntosh on the arrival of the 3d Cavalry headquarters from Fort Clark.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case at San Antonio General Stanley says: "The evidence for the prosecution was weak and that in regard to the loss of all the articles of clothing was particularly defective. The prosecution should have been more vigorous and thus, either have proved the charges alleged, or demonstrated that the officer preferring them had not exercised the proper care in their preparation."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Nebraska Commandery held a meeting at Omaha Jan. 8 and added two new members. The Commandery is thriving, the membership being now 144.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardt.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Cruising in the West Indies. At Port-au-Prince Dec. 29, and intended leaving next day for Cape Haytian and return, and thence proceed to San Domingo, and return to Port-au-Prince. Address care of Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Cruising in West Indies. At St. Nicholas Mole Dec. 21. Same address as Galea.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at San Domingo Dec. 25. The address of the Yantic at present and until further notice will be Curacao, West Indies.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil. At Port-au-Prince, December 30. Address same as Galea.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gault.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Sailed from Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 2 for Montevideo, as per cable.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo last accounts.

European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Arrived at Tangier Jan. 2, as per cable.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Arrived at Tangier Jan. 2, as per cable.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Arrived at Tangier Jan. 2, as per cable.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. Arrived at Tangier Jan. 2, as per cable.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Gibraltar last accounts, en route to Antwerp, to convey remains of Minister Pendleton to New York.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Commander George Brown has been ordered to command on Jan. 25, with rank of Acting Rear Admiral while commanding station.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunker (in temporary command). At Apia, Samoa. When relieved by Iroquois will proceed to Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. En route to Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and thence to Apia, Samoa, to relieve the Adams.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, f. s., Comdr. J. G. Green. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be put out of commission at an early date.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, temporary flagship, Commander J. B. Coglian. At Honolulu.

MONONGAHELLA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Navy-yard, Mare Island.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Fahnenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea.

MONOACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Intended to sail from Yokohama about Dec. 12 for Shanghai and Chinkiang, and ports on the Yangtze River.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Sailed from Nagasaki Nov. 16 and arrived at Yokohama Dec. 1.

Captain B. J. Cromwell has been ordered to relieve Capt. McNair, and sails from San Francisco Jan. 21.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Nagasaki for repairs to machinery, which are expected to be completed early in January.

Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama Feb. 15.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Sailed from Hong Kong, China, Nov. 23, for Nagasaki, Japan.

A cablegram from Admiral Belknap, dated Jan. 4, reports that Commander McGowan had been condemned by survey. No particulars given.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Sailed from Newport Dec. 10 for a cruise to the West Indies. Will return to Hampton Roads, Va., by April 10 next.

Mails for this vessel leaving New York as late as Jan. 15 should be addressed care of U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies, and after that date to Port Royal, S. C.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from New York Jan. 4 for a cruise in the West Indies.

Address mail as follows—in each case care of U. S. Consul: Until Jan. 25; to Bridgeton, W. I.; from Jan. 26 to March 1, Port Spain, Trinidad, W. I.; March 2 to March 28, Island of St. Thomas; after latter date Hampton Road, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street, P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. At Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. Was put in commission Jan. 7. Has been ordered to Navy-yard, Norfolk, to complete preparations for sea.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. G. C. Remy. At Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander G. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at St. Paul de Loanda Dec. 7. Address care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Surveying on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. The vessel will probably remain at the yard about two months, to be overhauled. Her officers will be relieved at an early date.

Mail address Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad Ajax, Catakill, Camanche, Lehigh, Mahopae, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Alliance—At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be put in commission about Jan. 15. Commander H. C. Taylor has been ordered to command her, and other officers are ordered to her this week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A DRAFT of men for the Charleston will be sent out in the mail steamer from New York for Aspinwall on the 20th inst.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The United States Service journals contain, as is usual about this time of the year, copious extracts from the reports of the heads of the various naval and military departments. We have not space this week to quote from more than one of these interesting documents, which make us only long the more for the day when we shall see equal publicity given to the state and condition of the British Navy."

It is reliably reported that the report of the Board of Engineers appointed to work on the indicator cards of the *Baltimore's* last trial will show that the engines, including auxiliaries, developed 10,281 horse power, or 1,281 in excess of the contract requirement, which will give the contractors \$128,100 in the way of premiums. According to the computations, the port engine developed 4,985 horse power, the starboard engine 4,940, and auxiliaries 356.

The French claim success for their submarine vessel *Gymnote*. Tried in Toulon Harbor under the supervision of Admiral Duperre, she was run back and forth for nearly a mile, and did so without fouling any of the mooring buoys or chains. The *Gymnote* also passed under vessels at anchor. It is said that the periscope permits those on board to distinguish objects on the surface while the vessel is at a considerable depth. Though only slightly submerged, she was quite invisible, and her passage under water made no perceptible eddies on the surface. She remained two hours under water, and at the expiration of that time the air inside remained wholesome.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, of the British Navy, in a recent conversation on naval matters, said: "The creation of a powerful Navy by the United States would make a serious change in the balance of military power at sea. A fleet which should have eight ironclads in the Pacific and twelve in the Atlantic would rival that of any but the stronger naval powers of Europe. The present Secretary of the United States Navy aims at nothing short of this. In addition he wants an equal number of coast defense ironclads, carrying guns of the largest calibre. The European strategists, responsible for advising their own Governments upon matters of attack and defence, though they will doubtless assume on the part of the United States a pacific and non-interfering policy as regards Europe, will yet be unable to leave out of their calculations the existence of these American ships of war. They are an addition to the total available forces of possible friends or enemies. The result will be sooner or later a further increase of European demands. The militarism of

Europe has penetrated in a preliminary, non-acute form into America. A few more years will probably bring a reaction upon Europe of this unfortunate contagion."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 3.—Sailmaker John C. Herbert, to duty at Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., Jan. 13.

JAN. 4.—Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt (lieutenant junior grade), to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant J. J. Hunter, to assist in taking charge of draft of men to Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and on arrival to report for duty on board the Charleston.

JAN. 7.—Lieutenant Samuel P. Comly, to the Atlanta Jan. 15.

Ensign Frank R. Brainard, as inspector of steel at Pittsburgh.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Decker, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineer Chas. E. Rommell, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

JAN. 7.—Paymaster John Macmahon, to the receiving ship Wabash April 1.

Detached.

JAN. 3.—Lieutenant Chas. H. Lyman, from command of Naval Station, Port Royal, Jan. 25, and ordered to the Alliance.

Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy, from Navy-yard, League Island, Jan. 13, and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 4.—Lieutenant J. E. Craig, from command of the Palos, on the reporting of his relief, ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant N. J. K. Patch, from Navy-yard, Boston, Jan. 10, and ordered to take charge of a draft of men to Navy-yard, Mare Island, and upon arrival to report for duty on board the Charleston.

Lieutenant John Downs, from duty in charge of Naval Hydrographic office, Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, and ordered to command the Theta.

P. A. Surgeon Robt. Whiting, from the Minnesota and ordered to the receiving ship Dale.

Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell, from Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship Minnesota.

Lieutenant Commander H. Vail, on being relieved of the duties of Light House Inspector to command the Palos, per steamer of Feb. 15.

JAN. 7.—Captain B. J. Cromwell, from duty as inspector of ordnance fittings at Philadelphia and Chester, Pa., and ordered to command the Omaha, per steamer Jan. 21 from San Francisco.

P. A. Engineer F. H. Eldridge, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Navy-yard, N. Y.

Asst. Engineer Robt. Stewart, Jr., from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

JAN. 7.—Commander Nicoll Ludlow, as inspector of the 12th Light House District, Feb. 1, and ordered as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant Commander Thos. Perry, as assistant to inspector 3d Light House District Feb. 1.

Lieutenant Commander W. W. Mead, as inspector 8th Light House District, April 1, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Lieutenant Commander Geo. B. Livingston, from Navy-yard, Norfolk, Jan. 28, and ordered as assistant to inspector 8th Light House District and inspector of that district April 7.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, from the Wabash, April 1, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant C. H. Lyman and Ensign T. H. Hetherington, to the Alliance.

Appointments.

Frank H. Whitney, an acting gunner in the Navy.

Resigned.

Assistant Engineer Robt. F. Wertz, to take effect June 30, 1890.

NAVY ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

G. O. 378, Dec. 22, 1889.—Commanding officers will keep posted in a conspicuous place on board the vessels under their command, and will explain at general muster, to the enlisted men and appointed petty officers the object and meaning of the Department's General Order No. 378, dated Sept. 9, 1889.

G. O. 379, Dec. 20, 1889.—After January 1 next, libraries of ships will be under the direction of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

G. O. 380.—Adopts the Morse Code for the Navy. Circular No. 63, Dec. 23, 1889, modifies Circular No. 56 in the matter of transfers and resignations.

Circular No. 62, Dec. 23, 1889, modifies Circular No. 54, relative to navy-yard construction work.

Circular No. 61, Dec. 23, 1889.—Petty officers or enlisted men absent from their stations or duty without leave, or after their leave has expired, shall forfeit all pay accruing during such unauthorized absence.

Circular letter of Dec. 27, 1889, announces a competitive trial of armor-plates. Notices of intention to compete must be given before Feb. 10, and competing plates delivered before May 10, 1890.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

OUR WAR SHIPS AT GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The American Squadron has arrived at Gibraltar from Tangier.

ON BOARD THE ATLANTA, LISBON, Dec. 21.—The steel cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, which left Boston bathed in sunshine on the morning of Dec. 7, have passed Cape Boca and are now steaming rapidly through the rushing waters of the Taurus to an anchorage. They have encountered no disagreeable weather on the voyage and have parted company with their little consort, the Yorktown, but beyond a boat or two stove in and a couple of broken lower booms, they look little the worse for their tussle with the elements.

For the first four days after leaving Boston the squadron experienced exceptionally moderate weather, and steamed along at a uniform rate of 9 knots an hour, using sail whenever practicable. Nothing out of the way in squadron tactics was attempted. The vessels simply maintained a standard night and day formation, echelon of sections being the day formation, the Chicago and Boston forming the first section and Atlanta and Yorktown the second section. At sundown the signal would be made to take up positions for night cruising, and this would be accomplished by each vessel opening out to double distance (132 yards) and the Yorktown shifting her position to the Atlanta's port quarter.

At 7 P. M., on the 12th, in the height of a furious south-

westerly gale and tremendous sea, the commander of the Yorktown made night signals to the flagship, requesting permission to "heave to," which was granted. From that time the Yorktown gradually dropped astern, and at 8 P. M. nothing could be seen of her from the Atlanta's deck. During the night and all next day the sea ran mountain high, but the Atlanta, in spite of her low fore and after parts, rode it like a duck, as did also her sister, the Boston, which still held her position on the Chicago's starboard quarter.

Fog, heavy rain, and a nasty choppy sea were the principal features of the rest of the day to Portugal. Everybody on board the Atlanta, from the Captain down to the smallest boy, feels elated at the magnificent record she has made. Steaming for fourteen successive days with but four boilers and keeping her prescribed position without the slightest hitch, and with sufficient steam bottled up to make an extra knot were she at liberty to do so, it really is not surprising that this elation should be so manifest.

Chester, Pa., where the entire squadron was built, may well feel proud of its achievement. A second or seaworthy vessels never put to sea. During the entire run across the Atlantic, and in the face of exceptionally bad weather, they maintained, at half power, an average speed of over nine knots per hour—a remarkable performance, and, it is safe to say, one that never has been equalled by any squadron.

The government of the United States may congratulate itself upon the fact that it possesses at least four modern war ships which in design and seaworthiness are the peers of anything of their class afloat.

The Yorktown arrived two days later, Dec. 23, having weathered a heavy gale and stopped two days at Fayal. From there she made the run of 915 miles in three days. At Fayal repairs were made to the steering gear, the steel steering quadrant having been broken in two places. She also lost a whaleboat, which had been used as a drag. The average daily consumption of coal by the Chicago for all purposes was 35 tons, of the Boston and Atlanta 30 tons, and of the Yorktown, while running 200 knots per day, 19 tons. On the run from Fayal to Lisbon the Yorktown burned 30 tons daily. The vessels are reported decidedly comfortable and steady in a seaway.

One of the best compliments which we have heard of as paid to the officers of the "squadron of evolution" was from an Englishman, long a resident of Boston. He said he was struck by the gentlemanly and modest demeanor of these wearers of uniforms, which impressed him as differing greatly from the consequential, not to say arrogant, air of officers of the British men-of-war. This peculiarity, he said, extended to the sailors, who are as courteous as the officers in affording information. "Why, that squadron," he said, "will furnish a better argument for republicanism than any number of South American revolutions." It seems to us that a tribute of this sort from a foreigner is exceedingly satisfactory, and it opens up considerations of the relation of manners to official life which have a wide application.—Boston Post.

A despatch to the N. Y. Herald from Lisbon, Dec. 30, says: The dinner at the Ajuda Palace, Dec. 29, was a grand affair. There were 300 guests, all in full uniform. The dining-room tables were spread with the historical gold plate, ornaments, statuettes and other relics of Portuguese grandeur, brought from Brazil. The King sat between the wives of the Premier and Spanish Minister. Opposite the King sat the wife of the American Minister, with the Premier on her right and the Grand Chamberlain on her left. At the Queen's table sat the Archduke Eugene on her right, the nuncio on her left. At the table were Admiral Walker, Capt. Robeson, O'Kane, and Howell, Commander Chadwick, and the American Minister and Mme. Garcia.

A NAVY GROWL.

FROM the *Mohican* at Honolulu, Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. Navy, sends to the editor of the *Vallejo Chronicle* a very frank statement of his opinions upon naval matters. He asserts, to begin with, that the steam engineering of the Mare Island Yard was "scandalously managed" in the case of the *Mohican*, as it has been in other cases. He says: "I heard the chief engineer of the *Iroquois* say, on the quarter-deck of the *Mohican*, 'I hope to God I will never have to fit out again at Mare Island. They spent \$35,000 on the machinery, and have left it nothing but a damned old rattle trap after all.' A ship that used to go 13½ knots, for I have often heard the late Comdr. Fitzhugh say so, and her log will show he was right, after being a year in their hands coming fresh for a three years' cruise and only able to steam 7.5 knots." The Mare Island Yard is accused of doing bad work, of being under political control, etc., etc. He says:

On our late trip over whenever the order was given to get up steam, the engineers would be wild with excitement, and, as one of the officers remarked, the whole engine force would "burst into tears." I don't know what it is, but our engineers seem frightened to death whenever the engines have to be run. Mark my words! Our new ships may be very fast when turned over to the Navy, but in one year, as was the case the other day with the *Chicago*, they won't be able to do "as well as was expected," and for some (to outsiders) unaccountable reason, "the vacuum won't be good" or "the steam can't be kept up" or "they can't get the same number of revolutions" or for some other reason the ships won't run; and so it will keep on, from year to year, until they get down to 45 pounds of steam and 40 revolutions and then the engineers will be happy and grow fat. These are rough facts to acknowledge, but they are true, and until the young men lately graduated from the Naval Academy get charge of our new fast running engines, they will never be a success, and the sooner the people at large understand that the great fault of our ships lies in the running of the engines, for which the engineer must be held responsible, the sooner our ships will equal those of foreign nations.

Comdr. Coghlan thinks the Bureau of Steam Engineering is always "just one cylinder behind the rest of the world," arguing that the compound engine could not be made a success for ten years after it had been adopted in the merchant marine and in foreign navies, and adopting it after others had advanced to the triple expansion, and so on. "Look at Samson," he says, "the *Calliope* with a two bladed manganese bronze propeller got out in the face of the gale, and the *Vandalia*, built about the same time with an improved bureau four bladed screw, was driven ashore. And yet to-day our engineers, right here in this ship and in every other place, are arguing against two bladed screws as worthless."

But Commander Coghlan does not confine his criticism to the engineers. He says:

The line officers are all mad and dissatisfied because they are not admirals and commodores. Instead of paying attention to the duties given them by their employers, they moon and moan over what they think the Government ought to do for them, at the same time neglecting their

present duties and proving thereby that they are not fit for any higher. They all seem to forget that the Government never contracted to have wars or pestilences as common affairs, just for their benefit, for the purpose of killing off all men who rank them. But that style of growth is common to all classes of the Navy.

The engineers are all growing because they are not given command of the ships; and because the Government expects them to do something to earn their money. Their whole talk is, as a general rule, descriptive of how they got ahead of some commanding officer, or beat some executive officer, or how they tied a ship up for repairs (which, from their own conversation, were not needed), because they wished to remain a certain time in port. And then the absolute cruelty of expecting them to go in the engine-room to look out for anything there! Oh, my! As an officer high up said to me the other day, "from the talk of the *Mohican's* engineer, I gathered that his own idea of what he ought to do, to earn his salary, was, simply to sit in an easy chair for the rest of his life." And our paymasters are all wroth, because, forsooth, they, the great "business men" of the Navy have to submit their accounts, etc., for the inspection of any one but themselves. For years and years the old officers of the Navy merely accepted the fact and bowed themselves before these priests of the God "Business," but since the Naval Academy has taught the Service that Commodore are not put inside of steam boilers and that two and two added together make four, the God "Business" has been dethroned, and the Navy at large sees that the result of the great business capacity of the Pay Corps has increased the cost of supplies for the Navy anywhere from one to one hundred and fifty per cent.

And then we come to the Medical Corps. Oh! there, we must take care of our bats and bow. For, according to their own opinion, when any one runs counter to the Medical Corps, he runs his head directly against the decrees of the Almighty. So, to sum up the state of "Transition" of the Navy, we find it to be a state, wherein each line officer thinks he should command the Navy; each engineer thinks he should too; each paymaster, ditto; and each doctor the same. And the ordinary business of the Navy is generally running to the dogs. And the Navy is fast losing its old name, and one of pride too, of being the best in its personnel and best kept of any on earth. No man is contented now unless he goes to Europe on the best ship.

Certainly, Commander Coghlan gives ample proof that the disposition to growl is not unknown in the Navy.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS, ENG'N CORPS, U. S. N.

Date	Retires.	Prom'tes.	Promotes.	Promotes.	Promotes.
1890					
Nov 9	Johnson	Kiersted	Wilson	Windor	Griffin
Dec 26	Loring	Dungan	Greene	McElroy	
1891					
Feb. 15	Fletcher	McKim	Potts	Ross	Bartlett
May 15	Nones	Triley	Triley	Roelker	Bieg
Oct. 6	Wood			Barry	Gage
1892					
Jan. 16	Baker	Thomson	Whitaker	Pemberton	Wilner
Sept. 11	Robie	Wharton	Rearick	Brown	Gow
Nov. 27	Brooks	Inch	Able	Ford	Burd
1893					
May 34	Moore	Buehler	Smith, W.S.	Emanuel	McFarland
July 12	Henderson	DeValin	Magee	Allen	Bryan
Dec 25	Kiersted	Ayers	McKean	Hannum	Norton
1894					
Feb. 30	Laws	White	Engard	Carr	
Apr. 11	Reitch	McNary	Smith	Annas	
June 18	Wharton	Ferner	Adams	Scrimber	Hunt
Aug. 5	Williamson	Allen	Burnap	Habighorst	
1895					
June 4	McKim	Smith, D.	Melville	Bates	Talcott
June 14	Kutz	Wilson	Butterworth	Crawford	Carter
July 7	Roche	McCartney	McCartney	Milligan	Baker
Dec. 13	Smith, D.	Greene	Nagle	Nagle	Bennett
1897					
Feb. 5	White	Macarty	Baird	Pickrell	
Feb. 27	McNary	Rearick	Rearick	McKintion	
July 29	Ayres	Potts	Webster	Bowers	
Nov. 10	McCartney	Bliss	Mann	Salisbury	
Nov. 20	Macarty	Kelly	Stevenson	Leonard	
Dec. 23	Dungan	Triley	Lowe	Ogden	Hasson
1898					
Feb. 7	Wilson	Whitaker	Robinson	Rae	Miner
Feb. 1	Farmer	Rearick	Harris	Kearny	Kinkaid

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A Berlin despatch reports that Prof. Bruns of Tuebingen, has made experiments with the small-bore rifle which is just about to be introduced into the Belgian Army, the results of which he has published. He finds that the wounds made by the rifle at all distances are much less dangerous than those inflicted by other guns. At short ranges the laceration of the flesh is not so marked, and the soft parts are not so much injured, while at long ranges the shattering of bones decreases. The wounds resemble cuts and are therefore easy to heal.

The first issue of the new English magazine rifle has been made, and the whole of the troops at Aldershot, armed as infantry, will be supplied with the new weapon. In anticipation of the re-armament all the infantry armors have been sent to Enfield to receive practical instruction in the parts of the rifle and its magazine attachment, and early in the year, special manoeuvres will be held to thoroughly test the qualities of the weapon in the field, and as nearly as possible under active service conditions.

Both the 110-ton guns of the *Victoria*, Nos. 4 and 5, have gone to Elswick to be rehooped. No. 7, originally intended for the *Sans Pareil*, was delivered at Chatham one Monday, and sent next day to Woolwich to be tested.

Ecorasite, the invention of Herr Siersch, of the Pressburg dynamite factory, is now recognized as an explosive of great power. Experiments were made at Felixdorf, before the Emperor of Austria, in May, 1889, with such brilliant results that more extensive trials were decided upon. Recently at Pola fire has been made at a mark composed of three plates of steel, of nearly 12 in., juxtaposed. The head of the projectile, charged with ecorasite, penetrated the first two plates and fixed itself in the third. At Olmutz, the explosive was shown to have a terrible effect upon masonry, an old fort being levelled at the tenth shot. The Austrian War Minister has adopted ecorasite for the use of the army, and has given a large order to the Pressburg factory. The 6 inch shell, 17 lb. long and weighing 72 lbs., is charged with 5 1/2 lb. of ecorasite; and the 8 1/2-in. shell, 22 1/2 inches long and weighing 200 lbs., with nearly 16 lb. of ecorasite. It is claimed that the new explosive will entirely supersede dynamite, and that it is superior to melinite, but this latter is a point that we are not surprised to find a correspondent of the *Matin* denying.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has officially signified his approval of the bill transferring the Revenue Marine to the Naval Establishment.

BLACK, STARR & FROST.
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN;
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**NEW-ENGLAND
LOAN AND TRUST CO.**
DES MOINES, IA. OMAHA, NEB. KANSAS CITY, MO.
130 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Paid Capital, - - - \$500,000.

We offer Land Debentures, Guaranteed Mortgages, yield-
ing **SIX PER CENT.**, and Municipal Bonds.

We handle no securities which we have not carefully ex-
amined and cannot fully recommend.

We refer to COLONEL W. C. CHURCH, of this paper,
and to over 50 Trust and Insurance Companies, Colleges
and Savings Banks. Send for full particulars.

BANKERS—BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.
TRUSTEE—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER MERRALL & CONDIT
17th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET.
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

A NET 6% INCOME
[WITH UNDOUBTED SECURITY.]
FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Sioux City, Iowa.

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

Their 6% Real Estate Debentures are specially adapted
to Savings, Trust and Estate funds, for which safety is the
prime consideration.

They are selected and held by Savings Banks, Trust Com-
panies, Estates, and cautious investors of every description,
and may be had at par and interest in denominations of
\$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000.

Full information on application.
REFERENCE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION is made to
Col. W. C. CHURCH, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
New York City.

Bonds may be purchased at the Company's New York
Office of **WM. C. CLAPP, TREASURER,**
57 WALL ST., N. Y.,

Or of the Company's Bankers
JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

KEEP'S SHIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE & FOR \$9.00.
None better at any price. These shirts have won their way
into nearly every town and city of the Union by their su-
perior fit, style, workmanship and durability. We have
everything pertaining to MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
and the largest establishment of this kind in New York.
Send for catalogue. Established 25 years.
KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.
88 and 91 BROADWAY, New York.
Branch Store: 114 TREMONT ST., Boston.

Lundborg's
EDENIA
Lundborg's
RHENISH
Cologne

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES are for sale in almost every
Drug and Fancy Goods Store, but if, for any reason, they
cannot be so obtained, send for a Price List to Ladd and
Coffin, Proprietors and Manufacturers of LUNDBORG'S
PERFUMERY, 24 Barclay St., New York.

PRACTICAL HANDBOOKS.
BOAT BUILDING and Sailing, by Nelson, Kemp and
Davis. Illustrated with designs and working diagrams,
\$2.50.
PICTURE FRAME Making. Practical instructions. 40c.
WOOD CARVING. Tools and their use. 40c.
TURNING LATHES. By J. Lukin. Illustrated. \$1.
Descriptive Catalogue free.
R. & F. N. SPON, 12 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.



MAGNOLIA METAL

Indorsed by the United States and German
Governments.

BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL
For Steamship, Car and all Machinery Bearings.
MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY,
Owners and Sole Manufs.,
74 Cortlandt St., N. Y. London Office, 75 Queen Victoria St.

**OLD SHERWOOD PURE RYE MALT
WHISKEY.**

We bottle only our OLDEST and BEST matured stock,
and request a CRITICAL examination for MEDICAL
or other use. Remit \$1.00 for sample bottle (express pre-
paid), and if an order (not less than a doz.) results, will
consider the same a credit on account.

PINTS (full) \$7.00 per doz.
WIGHT & LEUTZ, Cockeysville, Md.

H. B. KIRK & CO.

CAN SUPPLY

For the Sick-Room,
For Grand Dinners,
For Family Use,
RELIABLE WINES AND LIQUORS

THAT ARE WELL MATURED. ALSO MEDIUM AGES.
Sole Agents for the **PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.**
Sole Agents for the **INGLENOK WINE CO., NAPA, CAL.**
Bottled only at the Vineyard. Well matured wines.
No other House can furnish "OLD CROW RYE."
We sell no imitation or compounded goods.

60 FULTON STREET. 9 WARREN STREET,
BROADWAY AND 27th ST. ESTABLISHED 1853.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
21 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
Geo. Hamlin, Pres't. Chas. Roome, Parole, Treas.
CHOICEST OLD CLARETS, WHITE WINES, &c.
Send for Price-Lists.

SLOAN'S SLOAN
SHIRTS **Manufacturing Co.**
775 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Manufacturers of

SLOAN'S WEST POINT and
ANNAPOLIS Homestead Shirt now being worn by a large
number of officers. **Dress Shirts in all Qualities.**
Descriptive Catalogue and Samples mailed Free.

EST. 1852.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,
NEW YORK.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited
COFFIN DEVOE & CO. 176 Randolph St.
CHICAGO.

C. A. CAPPA'S
7th Regiment Military Band of Sixty Pieces
and Orchestra,
Furnish Music for all occasions.
25 UNION SQUARE, New York City.

SUNSET CLARET.

UNEXCELLED BY ANY AMERICAN PRODUCT.
Equal to any imported wine that is sold for double the
price. Send for price list to

H. WESTER COMPANY, Proprietors,
22 and 24 Monroe Street,
NEW YORK.

TO INSURERS.
Send for Circulars concerning the ENDOWMENT AN-
NUITY BOND—issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE OF
PHILADELPHIA, PA., especially adapted to the needs of
the younger Officers of the Army. F. A. KENDALL,
CLEVELAND, O. Capt. U. S. A. (ret.), Genl. Agent.

J. E. BLOOM.
(Late 4th U. S. Art.; U. S. M. A. Class 1873.)
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
194 BROADWAY, New York City.

HEMORRHOIDS CURABLE WITHOUT SURGICAL AID
BY BARLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, PHILADELPHIA.

The Kansas City Times, referring to the subject
of post canteens, sensibly says: "The canteen
management should not strive to make its profits
any larger than is necessary to pay the expenses
incurred during each month. No attempt should
be made to make large profits. The Government
does not intend to enter into the saloon and lunch
counter business for the purpose of creating a re-
venue with which to supply such additional food to
men it does not now furnish. Canteens are all right,
but they should be managed so as to give the largest
return for the money to the men in the shape of a
glass of beer or lunch."

GREAT preparations are being made for the suc-
cess of the Florida International and Semi-Tropical
Exposition, which will open at Ocala, Fla., Jan. 15,
and close April 1.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express money order,
post-office order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the
office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3. Subscriptions
may be made through the Purchasing Department of the
American Express Company at any place where that Com-
pany has an agency. Agents will give a money order
receipt for subscriptions, and will forward the money order
attached to an order to send the paper for any stated time,
free of any charge, except the usual fee for issuing the
order.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
price.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-
Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent
date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is
sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.
ARMYNAVY.

CIVILIAN CANDIDATES FOR THE ARMY.

THE Secretary of War has this week issued new
rules governing the examination of candidates for
the appointment of 3d lieutenant in the Army
from civil life. They will be found in G. O. No. 5,
under our Army heading, and, as will be seen, in-
vite the competition of graduates of military col-
leges who can present recommendations from the
faculties of the institutions, and of members of
the National Guard presenting recommendations
from their superior officers. The high rate of
marking allowed in the examinations for general
qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as
an officer of the Army, especially favors this class
of candidates. The issue of these revised regula-
tions is in the line of a policy adopted by Secretary
Proctor and contemplated in measures now pend-
ing before the Senate Military Committee.

It appears to be the intention, as we are glad to
observe, to confine civilian appointments to this
class of candidates and to the sons of Regular
Army officers. While the appointments are to be
the direct result of competitive examinations, the
appointing power will still in a measure exercise the
power of selection, as only those who have a letter
of authority from the War Department can appear
for examination. These authorizations will be
dealt out very sparingly. Still there is every rea-
son to believe that vacancies will be found for
civilian candidates.

Indeed, in accordance with our announcement
two weeks ago, one appointment has been made
this week, that of Ambrose L. Moriarty, to be 2d
lieutenant 8th Infantry. Mr. Moriarty is a gradu-
ate of the Military Academy, and was formerly 2d
lieutenant of the 8th Infantry, but as he is now a
civilian it is apparent that the appointment of
civilians is not considered barred on legal grounds.
The fact that no other appointments have yet been
made is doubtless due to the inability of the Presi-
dent to make a choice from the many prominent
candidates. We understand that the sons of nearly
a dozen general officers and of some forty or fifty
prominent people are seeking these prizes. The
President seems to have reached the conclusion,
however, that he will not take the responsibility of
nominating any one until the War Department has
adopted some regular and reliable method of ascer-
taining the fitness of those who apply. These re-
vised regulations for examination have been issued
accordingly.

ONE of the new subjects which will be especially
pushed for consideration during the present Con-

gress by the War Department is the proposed creation of a Quartermaster Service Corps and a Subsistence Detachment to include the post baker, cooks and other enlisted soldiers known as the "extra duty men" of these two branches. Measures looking to the carrying out of the views of the Adjutant-General on this subject, as contained in his annual report, are now being prepared by the War Department, and will be introduced at an early date by Mr. Hawley in the Senate and Mr. Cutcheon in the House. Briefly the object of the proposed legislation is to do away with the evils attending the present system of extra duty, to relieve the combatant arms of the service from all manual labor and to enable the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments to conduct within themselves all their various operations. The estimated strength of the proposed corps will be about 1,000 men, and it will be organized substantially on the basis of the Hospital Corps.

THERE is to be a meeting of Naval officers of all grades and corps held in Washington on Saturday, Jan. 11, for the purpose of discussion, with the view to uniformity of action, in the matter of reorganizing the personnel of the Navy. This is a wise move, and should be productive of good results. There is no better time than the present for obtaining legislative sanction to a well considered measure for the benefit of the Navy personnel. The Committees of Congress, we believe, are in humor for it, and certainly the interest of the service and justice to officers demand it. It is equally true that nothing can be accomplished if there is to be a repetition of the old fight before the Committees. Therefore, it is highly important that all differences must be settled outside of the Committee rooms, and we are glad to see that, at least, an effort is being made in that direction. We can assure officers of the Navy that they have no occasion for legal services or lobby influence to secure anything they may reasonably ask of Congress. It needs only one thing, that is, that they should agree among themselves as to what to ask.

FOR the information of the numerous candidates for appointment as commissary sergeants we would state that very few, if any, are likely to receive appointments during the present year for the reason that all vacancies are being filled by the assignment of those sergeants who have been on duty at posts recently abandoned. As other posts are to be abandoned during the present year there will probably be enough of sergeants already in the service to fill all vacancies occurring in the usual way.

CHAIRMAN CUTCHEON'S bill, H. R. 3867, "to establish and define the U. S. seacoast reserve," introduced this week, is an important measure and worthy of mature consideration in and out of Congress. Mr. Cutcheon invites opinion from all persons who have views to express on this measure, which has the hearty support of the Commanding General and other War Department officials. Communications, whether addressed to him personally or through the columns of the JOURNAL, will receive his and the committees full attention.

THE Attorney General having sustained the point raised by the Second Comptroller against the opening of the longevity pay case of Capt. Pullman, it is presumed, as a matter of course, that the latter official will now refuse to certify to Congress for payment any claims having the same status. He has not formally announced what his future course in this matter will be. He is to hear arguments as to whether the decision of the Attorney General applies to all classes of longevity claims under the Watson decision before finally announcing his conclusions. The attorneys interested are prepared to argue that the cases of officers coming from the ranks, and all those that did not have settlements under the Morton decision, are new cases, and hence the Attorney General's opinion cannot be applied to them. The Attorney General holds in substance that "a voluntary payment made with a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances of the case, though made under a mistaken view of the law, cannot be reached and the money so paid cannot be recovered back." Otherwise, he holds no settlement could be secure, and if money might thus be claimed of the Government the Government might with equal propriety compel an individual to refund. The Attorney General's attempt to show that

the principle he lays down is no less important to the individual than to the Government, would be more successful if he could, at the same time, show that the individual has equal facilities with the Government for interpreting laws. Army officers, cannot, as a rule, afford to keep lawyers "on tap," as the Government does, and, while it is a pretty theory that they ought to know not only what the law is, but how Government officers will interpret it, it is surely very contemptible for their employer, the United States, to take advantage of their ignorance, and of their confidence in the correctness of its accounts.

Our distinguished contemporary, London *Engineering*, is moved almost to tears when it contrasts the "Information from Abroad" series of our Office of Naval Intelligence with similar reports from the British naval attaches, and notes how much superior our young men in Washington are in this department. The only excuse we can offer for them is that they can't help it. Noticing No. VIII. of the Information series, *Engineering* says: "This is one of those remarkable publications which issue from the official press at Washington, and which are the wonder and admiration of the older officialism of the British Isles. This 'Information from Abroad' comes through the United States Naval Attaches of Legation in the various foreign countries to which they are accredited, and it is a striking example of the wide difference that exists between the American and the British naval attaches." Several columns are then devoted to a synopsis of the information contained in this volume.

WE publish elsewhere, the advertisement of the Gallison and Hobron Company, of New York City, who have had prepared for sale a handsome edition of the "Regulations for the uniform of the Army of the U. S., issued to a limited extent in 1888 from office of the Quartermaster General. It is a magnificent work, and the 25 plates illustrative of the uniforms bound with the book are gems in their way. These plates, many of them colored, include portraits of Generals Sheridan, Hancock, Crook, Drum, Baird, Miles, etc., with numerous staff officers, officers of the line, cadets and enlisted men. The work is not only of essential value to all interested in the manufacture of military goods, but should find a place in every military library and in the private library of all interested in military affairs.

CAPT. B. F. RITTENHOUSE, retired, will be relieved from duty as secretary and treasurer of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, at Washington, on Feb. 1 by Capt. R. C. Parker, retired. Capt. Rittenhouse's relief is in accordance with the four-year tour-of-duty rule, which was inaugurated after he had been appointed to his second term. The duty by law devolves upon a retired officer and brings him a salary of \$1,000 a year beyond his retired pay, as a compensation for the responsibility of handling the large sums of money that are placed in his custody, and a heavy bond is required.

ANOTHER sensible regulation has been issued from Army Headquarters this week in regard to the hours of soldiers' meals; nature being taken more into consideration than heretofore. The supper hour, which needed special attention, is now not to be earlier than 5.15 p. m., nor later than 6.15 p. m., thus shortening the interval between supper and bedtime. Heretofore, we believe, at some posts the supper hour was as early as 4 p. m. at certain seasons of the year.

ADMIRAL HORNBY writes to a London contemporary criticizing a late speech of the First Lord, prefacing his remarks with a suggestion that a boy-bugler might be promoted to Whitehall to relieve the First Lord of the disagreeable duty of blowing his own trumpet. This sort of a criticism of a "First Lord" by an Admiral is very, very naughty. We would remind the gallant Admiral of the nursery dictum that "little boys who sniff won't go to heaven."

FROM an article on "The Russian Army," in *Harper's Magazine* for January, we extract the following: "The Russian Army officer is hardly known in Europe, and it is quite possible that the first impression he produces is unfavorable on account of his timidity and his ignorance of the usages of society. But the real time to see him is when he is campaigning. Then this obscure, modest and insignificant officer is suddenly metamorphosed into a giant, before whose courage, strength and energy one must bow. All his timidity has disappeared, and his whole outward appearance assumes a new aspect. He always advances at the head of his men, and forms the first target for the enemy's bullets. The enormous losses in officers which the Russians experienced during the last Turkish war are evident testimonies to their courage. * * * The Russian officer never thinks of resting himself until he has

made all the arrangements for his soldiers, for whom he feels a fatherly solicitude. For this care the soldier requites him with sincere affection."

BOULANGER, in a recent message, to General da Fonseca, of Brazil, said: "It is with you, as it will be with me and my confreres, to show to the world, as the great United States has done, that republican government founded on liberty, fraternity and equality will expand until the last vestige of kingcraft is swept away from the earth." Fonseca, in his reply, said: "Some of my good friends in this and other parts of the world have honored me with the title of 'the Boulanger of Brazil.' I am proud of the title. And if Boulangerism means the peaceful overthrow of despotism and the firm establishment of liberty, equality, fraternity and prosperity, I cry aloud, with all my heart, 'Long live Boulanger!'"

WE learn that they are discussing at the War Department the question of abolishing the annual inspection report required from post commanders in July of each year, under par. 955, of the Regulations. The post commanders have been asked for their opinion as to the necessity for the readition to the Inspector General of the reports of such inspections as now required by the paragraph in question. The majority of the post commanders seem to be of the opinion that they are not required, but the Senior Inspector General does not concur in this opinion, and thinks rather that increased dignity and importance should be given to the reports transmitted to his department.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Inf., in a contribution to the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for January discusses "The Desertion Question," and in it refers to the criticism he contributed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 28, 1889, on Lieut. McAnaney's well known and able paper. He especially discusses the question of "Caste" in the Army, and deprecates the assumption in some quarters that "a court martial stands ready for the officer who associates with his men." On this head Col. Dodge emphatically says: "There is no law or regulation prohibiting such association. It is a matter of custom only. I have had a private soldier a guest at my dinner table, and I contend that I have violated no military law or principle."

IN the naval article in the *Scots Observer*, entitled "In a Conning-Tower," the writer has, indeed, put his finger on a very weak spot. Naval readers, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "will not need to be reminded of what happened to the conning-tower of the *Huascar* in action, when the gallant Capt. Grau lost his life. In ship after ship our designers continue to place this tower just where it offers the best mark for the enemy's gunners. In fact, it is difficult to see where else it could be placed for the purpose it is supposed to be put to. But seeing that inside of this conspicuous object are placed all the elaborate mechanical appliances which are necessary to centralize the means of fighting the ship, for one man's use, either there should be two conning-towers, or else the machinery at the captain's disposal should be duplicated or triplicated in other positions. We endorse every word in this capital article on the subject."

THE *New York Times*, discussing the Army canteen says: "Some of the post traders may believe that the time will come when the men will tire of the new system and prefer to have this business done by an outsider attending to that and nothing else." The general opinion, however, seems to be that the canteen system has come to stay.

A SOLDIER of the 6th Horse writes us a pleasant letter on the subject of gambling in the Army and other matters, in which he says: "A soldier who gambles is, generally speaking, a good, straight forward man, who does not bother any one in the company quarters, as it takes all his time to occupy himself with his duties as a soldier, and his study to strike a system at play. The drinker is the opposite of this."

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was duly observed in many parts of the country.

THE Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department, has now been called upon to prove judgment upon the questions in controversy, as to the plans of the *Texas*, and to definitely agree upon the plans for this vessel. Some radical changes may be looked for. A complete rearrangement of her battery is probable, and it is quite certain that the heavy armored diagonal redoubts, covering the base of the turrets and the machinery for working the guns will be replaced by two detached redoubts similar to those which protect these parts in the *Maine*. This change alone, it is said, will reduce the weight 200 tons, and thus do away with the necessity of lengthening of the vessel, which has been the chief point of controversy.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major Harry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for which 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., is responsible (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, Div. A., Jan. 10).

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. John R. Brinckle, Joshua A. Fessenden and A. W. Vogdes, 1st Lieuts. Luigi Lomia, J. Estcourt Sawyer and David D. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. John W. Ruckman and Charles C. Gallup and Addl. 2d Lieut. George LeRoy Irwin, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., J. A. S. O. 8, Jan. 10, Div. A.)

THE LEFT CENTRE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The following is clipped from the Kansas City Times:

A good story has been told of a medical officer recently on duty at Camp Schofield. He was drilling one day a detachment of three hospital corps men and in order to properly align them, he gave the command "Dress up in left centre."

Appropos of the above, I would like to state that the Times informant has "gotten the thing balled up"—to use the vernacular—either through defective hearing, or by reason of "thinking he knew, when he didn't." At any rate, the medical officer, rather, has the laugh on his would be critic.

THE LEFT CENTRE.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

New York, Jan. 3, 1890.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The bill pending in Congress for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Naval Department, provides the senior class of Revenue cadets with commissions as ensigns in the Navy this Spring, after the usual two years course of preparation on the school ship *Cham*. The Junior class (who are only one year behind the seniors) are to be compelled to go to the Naval Academy for six years, in addition to the year already spent in the Revenue Service, providing they can pass the Annapolis examination. As we entered the Revenue Service under the assurance that on completing the usual two years cadetship, we should be commissioned as 3d lieutenants, we do not regard the six years at the Naval Academy as a privilege by any means, and furthermore we can spare no time from our present studies to prepare for an Annapolis examination. The bill should be altered so far as to allow us to finish our course on our "school ship," and have the same opportunity as the senior class.

Very respectfully,
A REVENUE MARINE CADET, CLASS OF 91.

THE VALUE OF CASE SHOT.

A FRENCH writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* took upon himself some time ago to depreciate the value of case shot, and to suggest that the place of the comparatively few that are now carried by the batteries of all nations would be more usefully filled were shrapnel substituted for them. The article provoked a great deal of controversy, and the German military papers have recently contained several articles on the subject, which strongly combat the arguments of the Frenchman. One of his main contentions was that opportunities for the use of such a projectile would practically never occur, and moreover that, even if some sudden emergency when they might be of use did crop up, there would be no time to get them out of the limbers, where they are carried in the French service. He likewise asserted in support of his argument that, although the German Artillery had dragged an enormous weight of such ammunition into France in 1870, they hardly had fired a single one, and had, in consequence, to cart all the useless lumber back again at the end of the war. It appears, however, from the statistics this statement has provoked, that the occasions when case shot was called for were by no means so uncommon as he would have people believe and, as a matter of fact, it was shown that about 40 batteries had been obliged at times to more or less fall back on its aid.—*The United Service Gazette*.

The following is a list of Army officers on college duty whose term of service expires during 1890:

Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., Sept. 1.
Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., Aug. 11.
Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 21 Art., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, July 1.
Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, July 1.
Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 24th Inf., Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., Dec. 15.
Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav., North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlsga, Ga., July 1.
Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th Inf., Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., July 29.
Lieut. D. H. Clark, 15th Inf., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 1.
Lieut. F. M. Jamar, 13th Inf., St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 10.
Lieut. John T. Knight, 31 Cav., Virginia Agricultural College, Blacksburg, Va., Sept. 1.
Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., 18th Inf., South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 5.
Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., University of Vermont, Sept. 1.
Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., Norwich University, Vermont, July 1.
Lieut. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf., Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, N. Y., Dec. 16.
Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Inf., Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., July 1.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. HADEN, 8th U. S. Inf., and Miss Florence Powers were married Tuesday, Jan. 7, by the Rev. Alex. Proctor, at Warrensburg, Mo., and will hereafter be "at home" at Fort Robinson, Neb.

MRS. HARRIET WESCOTT BEYER, wife of Dr. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N., died Jan. 4, after a long and severe illness. The burial took place from her brother's house, Hon. Geo. P. Wescott, of Portland, Maine.

PROFESSOR JOHN H. C. COFFIN, U. S. Navy, retired, who died Jan. 9, at his residence in Washington, D. C., was appointed professor at the Naval Academy Jan. 23, 1836, and was retired from active service Sept. 16, 1877. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn his loss. He has one son in the Navy, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, and one in the Army, Lieut. W. H. Coffin.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has, as we predicted it would, reported adversely on the petition of ex-Ensign Ormsby to have the nomination of the officer appointed to his vacancy rejected, on the ground that he had been illegally dismissed from the Service. The nomination temporarily suspended has been reported favorably. Among other business conducted at the meeting on Wednesday was the adoption of favorable reports on bills S. 304, defining the positions of astronomers, and S. 733, for the presentation of badges to the officers and men of the Greely Relief Expedition. Bills for the relief of Asst. Engr. H. D. Potts and ex-Naval Cadet F. N. Kress were reported upon adversely. A special meeting of the committee has been called for Tuesday next, when the hearing of naval officers and experts on the Hale bill for new ships will be continued. Elaborate plans illustrative of the policy outlined by Secretary Tracy in his annual report for continuing the construction of the Navy are being prepared, under the direction of the McCann Board, and will shortly be laid before the committee.

The Senate Military Committee at its meeting this week, adopted favorable reports on S. 381, granting honorable discharges to soldiers and sailors who served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army or Navy during Rebellion, and 1070 for relief of Col. Daniel McClure.

The presence of the chairman being desired at the meeting of another committee, the committee adjourned after a short session and without taking action on the pending nominations.

The first meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs, held on Tuesday last, was devoted entirely to organization, and a general discussion of the business to come up for consideration. The following sub-committees were appointed, and until some of these have reported there can be little actual business in the way of reporting bills:

Army Organization and Appropriations.—Messrs. Cutcheon, Rockwell, Osborne, Spooner, and Wheeler.

Armament, Armouries, and Armories.—Rockwell, Cutcheon, Kinsey, Spooner, and Wheeler.

Retirement, Restoration, and Relief.—Osborne, Spooner, Lansing, Laubman, and Spooner.

Military Academy and Appropriations Thereof.—Spooner, Lansing, Spooner, Wheeler, and Robinson.

Soldier's Home, National Cemeteries, and Reservations.—Williams, Kinsey, Carey, Robertson, and Laubman.

Musters, Bounty, Pay, and Desertions.—Carey, Snider, Williams, Wise, and Robertson.

The 600 measures referred to this committee, or such of them as have been printed, were distributed among these sub-committees, and they are now at work collecting data and otherwise preparing them for the action of the full committee.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs met and organized on Tuesday last, the chairman announcing the following sub-committees and referring thereto the various measures which have thus far come before it:

Appropriations for Naval Establishment.—Boutelle, Lodge, Wallace, Herbert, and McAdoo.

Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering.—Watson, Wheeler, De Haven, Boutelle, Whittorne, Elliot, and McAdoo.

Ordnance and Navy Yards.—De Haven, Coleman, Dolliver, Herbert, and Elliot.

Navigation, Equipment and Recruiting Supplies, and Miscellaneous.—Wheeler, Watson, Coleman, Rusk, and Herbert.

Naval Academy and Marine Corps.—Wallace, Dolliver, De Haven, McAdoo, and Rusk.

Organization and Rank and Pay.—Lodge, Coleman, Wallace, Whittorne, and Elliot.

Private Bills.—Dolliver, Coleman, Wheeler, Herbert, and Rusk.

The following bills not coming properly under the jurisdiction of the committee were reported back and referred to the Committee on Claims: 427, for payment of claims of certain naval officers and men for moiety; 772, to pay Mr. Lundborg \$25,000 for designs submitted to Navy Department for cruiser; 1842, to pay Rear Admiral Calhoun the difference between the pay of captain and rear admiral for the time he was acting in the latter capacity; and 3195, for certain back pay to Lieut. Comdr. Wilson McGunagle. The committee agreed to call informally upon the Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday and to invite him to attend the meetings at his convenience and give his views upon any naval subjects he may desire to dwell upon. Tuesdays and Fridays were adopted as the regular meeting days of the committee.

The following resolution of inquiry was presented in the House, Jan. 6, by Mr. Phelps, and referred to the Committee on Library:

Whereas, the archives of the Confederate government are now in the possession of the U. S. Government and are of great historical value, and are worthy of being preserved in permanent form, and are necessary to a comprehensive understanding of the workings of the so-called Confederate government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney-General of the United States be requested to furnish to Congress a list of documents, written and printed, bearing upon the civil history of the Confederate government now in the department of each; also, an account of the present condition thereof.

It seems that the House Military Committee is to have another dose of the Fort Brown, Tex., matter during the present session. Mr. Holman wants the subject further investigated, as indicated by the following resolutions presented by him in the House on Monday:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to investigate the subject matter herein named (in the preamble), also to inquire into and report as to what necessity exists, if any, for a military post at said point and the cost to the United States of said post since 1885, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to withhold the payment of any part of said sum of \$100,000 for the grounds and rents of the said Fort Brown reservation.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House a petition signed by numerous non-commissioned officers, praying for an increase of pay, with the recommendations of General Schofield, which are substantially the views contained in his annual report.

General Benét and his chief assistant, Capt. Smith, were before the sub-committee of the House Appropriation Committee in charge of the Fortification Bill on Thursday last and explained in detail the annual estimates for new ordnance. Gen. Casey will be called next. Their estimates aggregate nearly \$3,000,000. It is thought that bills appropri-

ating at least that amount will be reported to the House before the end of the month.

The sub-committee on the House Naval Appropriation Bill, Mr. Boutelle, chairman, will begin consideration of that measure on Jan. 11, and in order to carry out the wishes of the predominant party of the House, will complete and report the bill for the action of the full committee at the earliest possible date. A special meeting of the full committee will be held on Wednesday next to hear Secretary Tracy in further explanation of his annual report and estimates, especially with reference to new ships.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1636, Mr. Quay. That whereas, since Jan. 1, 1880, certain officers of the Army being at the time the senior officers in rank in their respective grades, and under the provisions of section 1257, R. S., entitled to be promoted to vacancies then existing in the next higher grades were nevertheless placed upon the retired list of the Army without such promotion, the President is hereby authorized and directed to rectify the injustice thus done, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all such officers to the respective grades to which they were severally entitled, to take rank and date from the several times when their respective rights to promotion to vacancies became established, and to place them on the retired list of the Army in the grades to which they are promoted.

S. 1645, Mr. Reagan. Appropriates \$150,000 to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Bliss, Texas, the sale or removal of the improvements thereon, and for a new site, within 10 miles of El Paso, and the construction of suitable buildings thereon.

S. 1652, Mr. Cullom. That whenever any claimant, either as a soldier or his heirs, properly identified, makes application for pay for services rendered to the U. S. Government, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer to consider the claim for all pay, bounty, travel pay, clothing allowance, pay for use and risk of horse, and all other allowances that may be due from the United States, and make a clear and complete settlement of the soldier's account. If any previous settlement has been made in the case, it shall be reopened if any error can be found and a new, correct, and final settlement made. Applications filed before a wrong officer must be forwarded to the officer having jurisdiction over the class of cases filed, and the claimant informed. If, after settlement, there exist matters over which the accounting officer has no jurisdiction, the claimant must be informed of the fact and where an application should be filed. In no case shall the accounting officer seek to avoid a settlement, or payment of money lawfully due, when the claimant makes application in proper form, even though he does not specifically claim the allowance due.

S. 1690, Mr. Stewart. To place Gen. Patrick E. Connor on the retired list of the Army with the rank of colonel.

S. 1711, Mr. Butler. To appoint Henry Brown, a master in the service of the U. S. L. H. Establishment, for long and meritorious service, a lieutenant in the Regular Navy, not in the line of promotion.

S. 1753, Mr. Frye. To relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion.

S. 1870, Mr. Blair. Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton, in front of the War Department Building in Washington, to be made of captured cannon.

H. R. 149, Mr. McKenna. To amend the laws governing the militia of the United States. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the militia of the United States shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the several States who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45 years.

Sec. 2. That the militia of the several States of the Union shall be divided into two classes, the organized and the reserve.

Sec. 3. That the organized militia shall consist of the organized militia of the several States of the United States, known as the National Guard or Volunteer Militia, organized and equipped under the laws of the several States.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, at the request of the Governors of the respective States, to detail Regular Army officers to instruct the militia in military duties and in the use of seacoast and garrison artillery.

Sec. 5. That at the request of the Governor of any State the Secretary of War shall furnish to the State heavy guns, siege, seacoast and mortar, for the instruction of the militia, the number not to exceed six pieces and to be delivered at a place designated by the Governor of the State.

Sec. 6. That the War Department, upon the request of the Governor of any State, shall furnish to the militia, camp and arison equipments during State encampments or at any time when any portion of the militia is mobilized for public service, upon conditions prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 7. That a bureau shall be established in the War Department, to be called the Bureau of Militia, to be organized for the purpose of aiding and giving necessary instruction and all useful information for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the militia of the several States.

Sec. 8. That all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That this act is to take effect immediately from its passage.

H. R. 680, Mr. Butterworth. To issue a discharge in the true name of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who carried in the Army or Navy while minors, under assumed names, and served faithfully according to the terms of enlistment.

H. R. 767, Mr. O'Neill. That all medical directors of the Navy, irrespective of the grade held by them, at the time of retirement, who have been retired at the age of 62 years, with the relative rank of commodore, shall receive from the date of appointment, the same rate of pay that has been provided by law for medical directors retired from the active list of the Navy.

H. R. 769, Mr. Harmer. Appropriates \$550,000 for the construction of nautical school ships.

H. R. 770, Mr. Harmer. Defining the positions and salaries of assistant astronomers at the U. S. Naval Observatory, and for other purposes. (Same as S. 34, p. 309.)

H. R. 772, Mr. Harmer (by request). To pay Chas. G. Lundborg, of New York, \$25,000 for valuable designs of a steam cruising vessel, which said designs have been retained for the use of the United States without compensation.

H. R. 914, Mr. Wise. Making an appropriation of \$4,500 for the purchase of portraits of former Secretaries of the Navy, by Geo. B. Matthews, artist.

H. R. 1004, Mr. Dingley. For the erection of a monument to the memory of Commodore Samuel Tucker.

H. R. 1244, Mr. Bynum (by request). To settle and close the accounts of Col. Daniel McClure. (Same as S. 1007, p. 339.)

H. R. 1506, Mr. Cummings. For the relief of the assignees of John Roach, deceased. (Same as S. 1180, p. 329.)

H. R. 2616, Mr. Randall. That the President is hereby authorized to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint Charles L. Gibbs, for long and meritorious service, a lieutenant in the Regular Navy of the United States, not in the line of promotion.

H. R. 3399, Mr. Boutelle. To enroll on the Navy Register as a reserve the steam vessels of the merchant marine of the United States for service as auxiliary cruisers for the Navy, subject to the immediate call of the Government upon demand, upon terms of hire or purchase to be agreed upon and fixed prior to such enrollment, such limited number of merchant steamships as shall be deemed necessary. No steamship shall be so enrolled that shall not have been constructed according to the requirements of the Secretary of the Navy, or been pronounced suitable for armed auxiliary cruisers by a board of naval officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and for such use subject to annual inspection. No steamer shall be so enrolled that shall not be capable of mounting not less than two rifled guns of modern construction, nor until the same shall have been prepared and fitted at the expense of the Government for carrying the necessary equipment and guns, and adapting her for the use of the Government as an auxiliary cruiser. The President is authorized to prescribe an annual compensation, to be graded and based upon tonnage, strength and speed, and adaptability for the Government service, not exceeding eight per centum yearly upon the value of such steamship, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy. The President may bind the Government for not exceeding six years to the payment of an annual compensation, in preference to be given to those steamships having the highest characteristics—no compensation to be paid for any vessel whose average trial speed at load draft for a continuous six hours' run is less than 15 knots, if engaged in the foreign or coasting trade, or less than 12 knots if engaged in the trade of the Great Lakes; the maximum compensation not to be paid for any vessel whose average trial speed at load draft for a continuous run of six hours is less than 19 knots. That whenever the owner shall propose to enroll his vessel as a part of the auxiliary Navy, without cost to the Government, and the said vessel shall be approved by the Secretary of the Navy as fit for despatch, torpedo, or other naval auxiliary service, he is authorized to enroll the same upon terms as to the charter or purchase of such vessel and to execute a provisional contract with the owner to this effect, which contract shall become operative whenever the said vessel is taken into the public service; and in the event of the loss or destruction of said vessel while in the public service under charter, the said purchase price as agreed upon as above shall be the compensation paid to her owners.

H. R. 3300, Mr. Boutelle. To promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy. Authorizes an enlisted force of 9,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years, to serve 24 years instead of 21 years, others to be effective, able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and to serve for a period of four years, this limitation not to apply to persons re-enlisting. In the appointment of warrant officers preference shall be given to men who have been honorably discharged as an apprentice or boy, and re-enlisted within three months after such discharge, as shall have faithfully served until the age of 21 years. It shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a vessel, or commanding from a cruise, to forward to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the names of such of the crew, in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge" as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience, and he shall grant the same to the persons so designated. Enlisted men to receive for the third year of enlistment \$1 per month, and \$1 more per month for the fourth year; apprentices and boys for the second year of such enlistment, after they shall have attained the age of 21 years, \$1 per month, and \$2 per month for the last year of such enlistment. But this increase shall be considered as retained pay, and shall not be paid unless he serves honestly and faithfully to the date of his discharge. Provided, That every person who, having been honorably discharged from the Navy, re-enlists within four months thereafter, for a period of four years, shall be entitled to pay, during the said four months, equal to that to which he would have been entitled if he had been employed in actual service, and after four years' service, including his first enlistment, to receive, for the period of four years next thereafter, \$2 extra per month; and for each successive period of four years of service, \$1 more per month; and for the continuous service of enlisted men now in the Navy, not to exceed four years, shall be taken into account, and shall entitle such men to additional pay according to this rule, this to be retained pay. Any inmates of the Naval Home to be allowed to assign his pension, or any part of it, to child, wife or parent; the amount not assigned to be held in trust for the pensioner, to be paid on his final discharge. The governor of the Home to direct the payment of part, as he may think best. That transportation at Government expense to be furnished to such persons, authorized to enter the Naval Home as beneficiaries, as shall be unable to pay for their transportation. That when any person in the United States Navy shall have served therein 30 years, either as an enlisted man or as an appointed petty officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances.

H. R. 3357, Mr. Wise. To provide for the selection of cadets for the naval service, and their technical education. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the number of naval cadets to be selected each year for the naval service Civil Marine Corps, shall be equal to one-third of the vacancies occurring in the preceding three years in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the line, Engineer Corps of the Navy, and Marine Corps, and they shall be assigned, on the recommendation of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, to these corps in proportion to the vacancies occurring in the lowest grades of each corps.

Sec. 2. That these selections shall be made from the class of naval cadets that have completed the second academic year at the Naval Academy; and those selected to be retained for the naval service shall be especially educated for two years for the corps to which they are assigned, and on the completion of the academic course of four years, and on recommendation of the Academic Board, shall be graduated and appointed officers in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of their respective corps.

Sec. 3. That all cadets of the class that have completed the second academic year at the Naval Academy, and have not been recommended by the Academic Board to be retained for further instruction at the Naval Academy, shall be discharged from the Naval Academy, with a certificate that they have completed the two years' course of study at the Naval Academy; and cadets so discharged shall receive three months' pay and be ordered to their homes.

Sec. 4. That the classes of naval cadets who have now completed the two years' academic course shall be examined as soon as practicable, and assigned to the various corps above mentioned in the proportion of one-third of the vacancies occurring in the preceding three years in the lowest grade of each corps.

Sec. 5. That if the number in the lowest grade of the line, Engineer Corps, or Marine Corps, is in excess of the number allowed by law, then a number equal to but one-sixth of the vacancies occurring in the preceding three years shall be selected; but in no case shall less than ten be selected for the line and five for the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

H. R. 3366, Mr. Cutcheon. To increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps. (Same as S. 1454, p. 351).

H. R. 3367, Mr. Cutcheon. That the U. S. seacoast reserve is hereby established.

Sec. 2. That the U. S. seacoast reserve shall consist of such parts of the armed and uniformed militia of the several States which border upon the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf or Lake coasts of the United States as may from time to time be accepted as such reserve, not exceeding at any time one regiment from each of said States: Provided, how-

ever. That from the States of New York and California the Secretary of War may accept, in his discretion, two regiments each.

Sec. 3. That such regiments to be so accepted shall be selected from among the armed and uniformed militia of the States to which they belong (whether locally known as National Guard, uniformed militia or state troops), by the Governor thereof, on account of their excellence in military discipline and proficiency in military duties. They shall be uniformed and armed, as nearly as may be in the same manner as the troops of the United States, and during their tour of duty as seacoast reserve, which shall not exceed 30 days in any one year in time of peace, they shall be encamped in, or adjacent to, some of the fortified places of the United States most contiguous to the place of their organization, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and shall be, during such encampment, exercised, drilled and disciplined in the training and defense of seacoast and frontier fortifications, and in the use and operation of heavy seacoast ordnance and in the use and operation of appliances for harbor defense, such as submarine mines, torpedoes, and the electrical appliances connected with the same.

Sec. 4. That during the period that they shall be so encamped for exercise and instruction, the said seacoast reserve shall be subsisted and paid by the United States in the same manner in all respects as the regular troops of the United States are paid and subsisted. The Secretary of War shall detail competent officers from the Regular Army of the United States to command, instruct and discipline such seacoast reserve and for the time being while so encamped and instructed the said reserve shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 5. That during the period of such encampment there shall be established schools of officers in which the officers of said reserve shall be thoroughly taught and instructed in the principles and art of seacoast defense, the operation and use of heavy ordnance, and in the construction and operation of submarine mines, torpedoes, and other appliances for harbor defense.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to formulate such rules and regulations as may be needful for accepting, encamping, instructing, subsisting, paying, and returning such regiments or parts of regiments as may from time to time be accepted into the seacoast reserve, such rules and regulations to be approved by the President of the United States before the same shall become operative.

Sec. 7. That in time of peace, the regiments composing the seacoast reserve shall not be ordered beyond the limits of the States in which they may have been organized, but during the time that they shall be so encamped for instruction and discipline they shall be wholly under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 8. That such regiments shall consist of not more than twelve companies each, and shall be divided into battalions of four companies each, and each of such battalions shall be under the immediate charge of a battalion major, and shall have a battalion adjutant. Selected battalions may be accepted into the seacoast reserve under the provisions of this act in the same manner and upon like conditions in all respects as regiments may be accepted.

H. R. 3368, Mr. Cutcheon. To create the corps of chaplains in the Army, and to define their duties.

H. R. 3387, Mr. Campbell. Appropriates \$100,000 for a monument to the memory of the victims of prison-ships at Fort Green, Brooklyn.

H. R. 3391, Mr. Wallace, of New York. That clerks to paymasters in the U. S. Navy shall be regarded as officers, with the relative rank of Ensign, and be entitled to all the benefits of the retiring laws allowed to or received by other officers of the Navy.

H. R. 3397, Mr. Butterworth. Directing the distribution of salvage according to the decrees of the U. S. Court for the Southern District of Illinois, dated Nov. 1, 1889, and May 2, 1870, respectively, the amount thereof to be charged to the naval pension fund, the same having been credited to said fund under an erroneous decree of said Court, which was corrected and amended by the decrees above named.

H. R. 3911, Mr. Bingham. For the relief of certain officers of the Army Retired List. (Same as S. 1636, above).

H. R. 3912, Mr. Bingham. To provide for the organization and rate of pay of a Veterinary Corps of the U. S. Army.

H. R. 3918, Mr. McMillin (for and by request of Mr. Whitthorne). Provides, 1st. The enrollment as a naval militia of all connected with aquatic pursuits and all ex-officers and formerly enlisted men of the Navy and their organization for instruction and drill and for service in case of need. 2d. For the enrollment as auxiliary cruisers of merchant steamers approved of by the Secretary of the Navy, and under conditions specified, vessels of the Reserve to carry a flag or pennant with the letters "U. S. N. R." naval reserve officers to be borne on the Naval Register. 3d. For detailing naval officers to any school-ship established by the authorities of a State. 4th. Appropriates \$1,000,000 to carry the act into practice.

H. R. 3923. (Same as S. 1645, above).

H. R. 3943, Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts. Authorizing the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company to convert the single-turreted monitors Wyandott and Narragansett into floating batteries, and appropriating \$750,000 for this purpose.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Naval Association was held at the Navy Department on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7. The report of Paymaster Frailey, secretary and treasurer, shows the association to be in a highly prosperous condition and constantly growing in popularity. The members admitted during the year numbered 529; members deceased, 11; members resigned, 2; total membership, Jan. 1, 1890, 516; amount of benefit Jan. 1, 1890, \$3,756.80; amount paid beneficiaries, \$40,327.30; total receipts, \$73,323.55; total expenses, \$47,939.31; balance, \$35,384.24. As an illustration of the advantages of the association as an insurance medium, Paymaster Frailey presents the following interesting tables showing the cost of conducting its affairs and the death rate among naval officers. Rate of mortality in the association since its organization, per 1,000 members, and expense per capita: 1879, no deaths, .00c; 1880, 7.51, .76c; 1881, 10.52, .56c; 1882, 1.58, .28c; 1883, 15.42, .47; 1884, 4.00, .33c; 1885, 9.12, .30c; 1886, 8.86, .31c; 1887, 13.76, .58c; 1888, 6.13, .45c; 1889, 13.27, .20c. Rate of mortality among officers of the Army and Marine Corps: From 1861 to 1865 (war period), active list, 26.4 per 1,000; retired, 99.1 per 1,000; active and retired, 27.8 per 1,000; from 1865 to 1889, active list, 13.2 per 1,000; retired, 50.8 per 1,000; active and retired, 19.7 per 1,000.

The following are the officers and directors elected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890: President, Capt. R. W. Meade; 1st Vice-President, Chief Engr. Thom Williamson; 2d Vice-President, Medical Director D. K. Kiehlberg; Honorary Directors—Lieut. A. B. Wickett, Boats'n J. McDonald, Paymr. J. B. Carmody, Lieut. E. B. Barry, P. A. Engr. W. S. Moore, P. A. Engr. C. W. Rae, Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Surg. P. M. Rizer, Knigh J. B. Bernard, Lieut. H. S. Waring, P. A. Engr. J. H. Perry, Lieut. E. D. Tau sign, Lieut. D. Kennedy, Surg. A. F. Price, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, Lieut. B. W. Hodges, Capt. D. F. Mannix, U. S. M. C. Honorary Directors.—Portsmouth, N. H., Comdr. E. White; Boston, Mass., Capt. E. O. Matthews; Newport, R. I., Comdr. T. F. Jewell; New York, Civil Engr. P. C. Aserson; League Island, Pa., Paymr. G. E. Hendee; Annapolis, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson; Norfolk, Va., Paymr. C. W. Slam; Mare Island, Cal., Paymr. H. G. Colby; N. A. Station, Lieut. W. J. Barnett; S. A. Station, P. A. Engr. G. H. Kearney; European Station, Lieut. J. C. Wilson; Asiatic Station, Paymr. H. T. Stasouff; Pacific Station, Comdr. J. G. Green.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN NATIONAL GUARD ADMINISTRATION.

IT is a pleasure to see that the project which the JOURNAL has so frequently advocated of establishing a Board of Examination before which members of the National Guard, whether enlisted men or commissioned officers, can present themselves in order to be examined as to their qualifications for promotion, has at last been put into practical operation. Increased importance is given to this project by our publication this week of the order, just issued by the War Department, which offers an opportunity to National Guard officers who have a military ambition, to secure a commission in the Regular Army. As preference is given under the law to graduates of the Military Academy and a certain number of non-commissioned officers, the vacancies at present in prospect are not many, but there are acts before Congress that would entirely change this situation if they were to become laws.

General Albert Ordway, commanding the District of Columbia Militia, among other important reforms, has published an order (General Orders No. 33,) which requires all regimental commanders to appoint a permanent board of examination to consist of one captain, one 1st and 2d lieutenants, and to fix regular monthly meetings of such board. Any enlisted man upon making application through his company commander, shall be permitted to appear before the Regimental Board for examination, who shall examine him as to his qualifications to be a non-commissioned officer. Each man certified by the Boards as competent, shall receive from his Regimental Commander a certificate of the examination he has passed, and the Regimental Commanders will publish in orders at the end of each quarter, the names of all men who have been awarded such certificates.

Any non-commissioned officer or private, who has received the certificate of the Regimental Board as competent to be a non-commissioned officer, upon making application through his intermediate commanding officer, shall be permitted to appear before the Brigade Board of Examination, which shall examine him as to his qualifications to be a commissioned officer.

All men certified by this board as competent, shall thereupon receive from the Commanding General a certificate of the examination he has passed, and his name will be published in General Orders. He shall also be awarded a suitable badge designating the rank for which he has been found competent.

Enlisted men awarded such certificates are known as "candidates for promotion." They will have the title "candidate" prefixed to that of their rank in all official papers, and their position is considered to be a specially honorable one. Those who have received certificates of qualification as non-commissioned officers will be allowed to attend the battalion schools of non-commissioned officers, and those who have received certificates of qualification as commissioned officers will be allowed to attend the brigade school of officers.

"Candidates" will not be subject to trial for military offences, except for such as require a General Court-martial. For any misconduct or offence within the jurisdiction of a company or battalion Court-martial, a "candidate" will be reported to the authority that conferred his certificate, and if upon proper hearing he is found guilty, he may be deprived of it.

Gen. Ordway is certainly to be congratulated upon this most important and sensible innovation, as he well states in his order (G. O. 33, 1889): "Selections for promotions from the 'candidates,' they having by general fitness and marked ability shown themselves well qualified to fill positions of special trust and confidence, will render less difficult the prescribed duty of commanding officers who nominate and appoint, and while particularly promoting the efficiency of their organizations, will insure to the benefit of the National Guard generally."

The JOURNAL commends the action of Gen. Ordway as one which all other commanding officers will do well to copy, and which will do much towards elevating the condition of their troops by insuring the selection of competent men as commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

It might be suggested that it would be a good plan to extend the examinations to commissioned officers, i. e., to permit a lieutenant to pass as a candidate for a captain, etc., and in addition to provide that within a reasonable time after such a Board has been established, no person shall be allowed to be appointed to any appointive office in the National Guard or be a candidate for any elective position therein unless he holds a certificate from such Board that he was competent to hold such position. This would be very advantageous in the case of staff officers, who are too often selected for their wealth and social position only, and are consequently utterly ignorant of their duties and have no way of learning them.

It is understood that a bill drawn upon the lines of this order of Gen. Ordway will be among the measures advocated before Congress by the National Guard Association.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the N. R. A. is to be held in the Council Room of the 2d Regiment Armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21. The year just passed has proved uncommonly profitable to the association. From the series of monthly military matches it derived a profit of more than \$1,700, and the balance of available cash in the hands of the treasurer at the beginning of 1890 is above \$2,500.

In view of the probability of the World's Fair being held in New York, an effort is to be made to revive the international small-bore and military matches in connection therewith. Correspondence with leading riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and Canada, discloses a disposition on their part to again engage in a contest with American experts for the world's supremacy, and it is quite within the possibilities that 1892 may witness another memorable series of struggles before the targets at Creedmoor. To accomplish this result it is imperative that the National Association should be continued in active existence.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

Jan. 14.—National Guard Convention at Albany, N. Y.
 Jan. 16.—Ball of 23d Regt., N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.
 Jan. 22.—Reception of Co. K, 12th N. Y., at Adelphi Hall.
 Jan. 23.—Old Guard ball, N. Y.
 Jan. 30.—Reception of 8th N. Y. at new armory.
 Feb. 5.—Convention of National Guard Association of the U. S. at Washington, D. C.
 Feb. 5.—Joint athletic games Co. H, 13th N. Y., and Nauticus Boat Club.
 Feb. 10.—Athletic games Co. D, 47th N. Y., at armory.
 Feb. 21.—Annual ball and review of 2d Battery at armory.
 Feb. 21.—Annual reception Non-Commissioned Officers Association 13th N. Y., at armory.
 Feb. 21.—Review, presentation of badges and reception 32d N. Y., at armory.
 Feb. 22.—Annual reception of Co. G, 7th N. Y.
 March 1.—Joint athletic meeting Co. H, 71st N. Y., and American A. C.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The second and final competition in the "Three Prize" match was shot Saturday evening, Jan. 4, with the following result:

Corpl. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H, 200 yds., 4554555—33
 500 yds., 5555555—36—68
 Capt. D. A. Nesbit, Co. B, 200 yds., 5555545—34
 500 yds., 5544555—33—67
 Private A. Stein, Co. H, 200 yds., 5455545—33
 500 yds., 5555545—34—67

While these are very good scores, the average shooting in the match was far from the standard attained, owing probably to the fact that about every other man in the match was suffering from the popular disease. The attendance also suffered on this account, there being barely 70 entries in a match which has usually attracted from 80 to 130 competitors.

This season, at the armory, has been remarkable in one respect. More new men have joined the club and made very creditable records, than ever before in a season, in the history of the club.

There are 32 rifle club sharpshooters to date in the club, as the conditions require that out of a marksmen's 14 shots, 9 shall be bull's eyes, while the remaining five must be centres. It goes without saying that, to get the necessary 65 points out of 70, necessary to win a sharpshooter's medal, requires great experience and more than ordinary accuracy.

The "Olden's Horn," will be competed for during the two weeks beginning Jan. 13, one company shooting each night with a time limit for 25 men of 1½ hours. This match will be a better test of the relative shooting strength of the several companies, than that has ever been shot in the armory range. Great results are hoped for in the way of improving the shooting of the regiment at large.

Next Saturday evening, a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held, at which action will be taken with regard to the offer of the Smith and Wesson Co., of prize in a revolver match. Much interest is taken in the outcome of this, and without question, it will prove a very decided stimulant to practice with this arm.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

PREPARATIONS for the Regimental reception to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House are about completed, and there is every reason to believe that the affair will be a brilliant success.

Among the invited guests that have accepted and will be present are Adjutant Generals Lucius A. Barber, Josiah Porter, Gov. Abbott, N. J., and staff; Field Staff and Line Officers 7th Regt., 12th Regt., 71st Regt., 8th Regt., 8th Regt.; Lieut. Harding, Lieut. Winslow, Lieut. McGregor, and Lieut. A. M. D'Armit, U. S. Army, of Willet's Point; Gen. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Gov. Hill's staff; Col. Wendell P. Bowman, Comd'g. 1st Regt. Pa., staff and line; Maj. Geo. W. McLean, Comd'g. O. G.; Maj. Sanger and Maj. Crocker, 1st Brigade staff.

Music will be furnished by Bandmaster Gilmore. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to fitting up the new armory which is nearing completion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received the advanced sheets of the annual report of Adjutant General Samuel Dalton for the year 1889. He commends the work of the officers and men of the State militia during the past year, and says that a high standard is maintained in the service.

The strength of the militia now authorized is: Officers, 200; enlisted men, 5,488; a total of 5,688; and a naval battalion of four companies unorganized. The aggregate of the active militia on the rolls at this date is 380 officers and 4,751 enlisted men—total, 5,131, with a vacancy of one company of infantry.

The matter of coast defence is receiving the consideration of the General Government, in which our citizens are much interested.

The militia of the State should receive from the United States Government such material support as will put it in a condition to be of service as a valuable and efficient adjunct to the regular force in time of emergency.

Early in this year it is expected to organize a naval battalion according to the conditions of the act of the Legislature approved May 17, 1888. The Governor's attention is drawn to the case of independent militia organizations, and it is recommended that the Statutes be so amended as to cancel all doubt as to their inability to carry arms in public parade, so that all armed bodies of men within the State may be held under constituted authority.

All the officers of the militia are keenly alive to the importance of this measure, and can bring strong arguments for the position taken by them in the matter, as well as in the matter of the assumption of military rank by those who have never received commissions from either the National or State Governments. Titles and rank have become so common as to be a source of annoyance to those rightfully entitled to bear them. It is the prevailing opinion that only those entitled by reason of service and actual commission should wear the uniform of the Army or the militia, or bear the rank and titles conferred by reason of such service.

A detailed statement of the encampments of the past year and tours of duty is made, and official notice is made of the suspension from duty of Co. K, 8th Regt., Nov. 28, for unsoldierly conduct. Arrangements have been made with the U. S. Government for extending the opportunity for heavy artillery practice. The number of qualified marksmen has grown so large that a revision of the system of rifle practice is under consideration, and the appointment of an assistant inspector general of rifle practice is contemplated. The Quartermaster General's Department is in good condition, and so are the camp grounds with their equipment. It is suggested that the State should furnish and control all armories, since the militia is not maintained especially for the locality.

The annual appropriation was \$304,900, and \$196,246 was expended for all purposes, leaving an unexpended balance of \$8,654. Detaching, however, \$9,325 due to such extraordinary expenses as the Lynn and Marblehead fairs and the President's reception, the total expenditure for the year was \$196,419. Provision should be made hereafter for such extraordinary expenditures as those caused by the Lynn fair, there being no appropriation from which the soldiers could be paid. The sum of \$1,564, now credited to Massachusetts by the National Government for the arming of militia, will be increased July 1 to \$15,000.

Gen. Dalton says that the regiments are not as well arranged as to locality as they can and should be, and recommends that the reorganization of these regiments be considered, for the purpose of centralization and convenience. The subject of increasing the number of days for tours of camp duty should also be considered. The time given to parades of ceremony, says Gen. Dalton, is excessive, is of doubtful utility; too often the drill and efficiency of troops

is estimated by the lookers on by the manner in which the commands pass in review, mount guard, or perform dress-parade. There are duties more essential, and in which the soldier should be instructed to fit him for the duties of the field in active campaign, and which should be practised at these camps, such as cleanliness of quarters, the carriage and bearing of the men, discipline, prompt and intelligent performance of all duties, which mark the true soldier and reflect more deeds to the individual and his company or regiment, than all the pageants of ceremony.

Governor J. Q. A. Brackett has appointed the following as his staff: Major-Gen. Samuel Dilton, of Boston, Adj.-Gen.; Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Holt, of Cambridge, Surg.-Gen.; Brig.-Gen. Edward O. Shephard, of Boston, Judge-Advocate-Gen.; Colonel William P. Stoddard (of Plymouth), Sidney M. Hedges (of Boston), Samuel E. Winslow (of Worcester) and Edwin V. Mitchell (of Medford), Aides-de-Camp; Col. Horace T. Rockwell, of Boston, Insp.-Gen. of Rifle Practice; Col. Edward E. Currier, of Malden, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Col. Fred W. Wellington, of Worcester, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Col. Richard F. Barrett, of Concord, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Col. George A. Knefel, of Cambridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Col. William L. Brooks, of Boston, Asst. Insp.-Gen. of Rifle Practice; Col. Samuel C. Hart, of New Bedford, Asst. Adj.-Gen.; Col. Amos M. Jackson, of Fall River, Asst. Adj.-Gen.; Col. William A. Courthouy, of Boston, Asst. Adj.-Gen.; Col. Edgar A. Buffington, of Leominster, Asst. Adj.-Gen.; Col. Melvin O. Adams, of Boston, Asst. Q. M.-Gen.; Col. Alfred M. Chadwick, of Lowell, Asst. Q. M.-Gen.; Col. George A. Knefel, of Cambridge, Asst. Q. M.-Gen.; Col. August H. Goetting, of Springfield, Asst. Q. M.-Gen., and Col. William H. Dyer, of Boston, Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

VARIOUS.

Lieut. M. C. Murray, Co. C, 23d N. Y., has the instruction of recruits of the regiment in his charge, and is an adept at his work.

The report of the Court of Inquiry in the Belknap case has been received at General Headquarters, N. Y., but no action has yet been taken, and it will probably be some little time before an announcement relative to the case is made. We learn from very good authority that the board recommended the dismissal of Gen. Belknap for the best interests of the Service; but nothing specific against his military ability or moral character was cited, and there will probably be some question as to the legality of the board's recommendation.

The ball of the 22d N. Y., which takes place at the Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening, Jan. 18, promises to eclipse all former entertainments given by this well-known regiment, and to this end the work of the committee has been intelligently prosecuted. An election for lieutenant-colonel was called for last evening, Jan. 10.

Lieut.-Col. Brent Waters has resigned the command of the Baltimore (Md.) Light Infantry. Colonel Waters was elected temporarily just before the State encampment last summer, to take the place of Col. Harry A. Barry. Colonel Waters, while in command, made a most enviable reputation for himself.

The resignation of Col. Charles D. Galtier, 5th Maryland Regiment, in the near future, is pretty generally talked of in military circles.

The 32d N. Y. will assemble at the armory, on Wednesday, Jan. 15 and 24, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for drill and instruction. Lieut. Emil Magnus, Co. F, has been elected captain of Co. D, 2d Lieut. Finkelmeyer, of Co. D, has been elected 1st Lieutenant. The marksmen's badges will be presented to the winners on the evening of Feb. 21. Following the military ceremonies there will be a band concert and a reception. The men are showing increased interest in the regiment and the attendance at drills is better.

The resignation of Bandmaster James, 13th N. Y., was to be acted upon by the Board of Officers at their meeting last night (Jan. 10). The strained relations between the drum major and bandmaster is the cause of the resignation.

Col. Richard A. Donnelly, 7th N. J. Regt., was, on Jan. 6, appointed by Governor Green Quartermaster of the State in place of General Lewis Perrine deceased. Col. William C. Heppenheimer, of Jersey City, was commissioned Inspector-General in place of Gen. J. Watts Kearney resigned.

There has been no change yet proposed in reference to the future conduct of rifle practice State of New York. Pending the settlement of the transfer of Creedmoor range to the State, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Robbins, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, has not yet seriously considered the advisability of a possible change.

The 8th N. Y., underwent instruction in the school of the battalion at its new armory on Jan. 6, in command of Lieut.-Col. Schilling. There was considerable delay in the formation, and it was evident that the men had become rusty, and not unnaturally, after so long a release from drill. The non-coms, especially need to read up. One of the guides preceding his company at double time to mark the hue went at a carry and another at a support. The file closers executed charge bayonet and other parts of the manual from which they are exempt. In wheeling, the men generally failed to look to the marching flank and the distance was not well kept. At dress parade, as soon as the 1st sergeant had reported to the adjutant the latter faced about and reported to the commandant, before first ordering the N. C. O. to their posts. It was a first drill, and an improvement will undoubtedly be manifest after the regiment has had sufficient instruction.

The annual review and ball of the 21 Battery, N. Y., Capt. Dave Wilson, will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 21, instead of the 22d, as previously announced.

Troop A, 1st Cav., N. Y., Capt. C. F. Roe, is in a flourishing condition. A cadet corps in connection with the troop is to be organized.

Capt. N. B. Thurston, 23d N. Y., has been detailed to impart tactical instruction to the 45th Separate Co., of Cortland, N. Y.

Col. John N. Partridge has ordered the members of the 23d Regt. to assemble at the armory for battalion drill as follows: Cos. C and D, Monday, Jan. 13; Cos. A and B, Wednesday, Jan. 15; Cos. G and H, Friday, Jan. 17; Cos. E and F, Monday, Jan. 21; Cos. I and K, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Trumpeter J. H. Allen, of the 23d Battery, N. Y., on Jan. 8, was treated to a most agreeable surprise in the shape of a handsome sabre, presented to him by Adjutant General Josiah Porter. Trumpeter Allen has served as orderly for General Porter for several seasons at the State Camp, and in appreciation of the faithful service rendered, the sabre was presented. Lieut. N. B. Thurston, 23d Regiment, made the presentation with some happy remarks.

Adjutant General Porter issued an order this week relative to the improper use of the new State overcoats, and they will be called in from such organizations as show a lack of proper care regarding them.

The four light steel 3.5 field pieces of the new breech-loading model which have been allotted to the State of New York by the War Department are looked for with a good deal of interest. The carriages and limbers were received some time ago, and are stored in the arsenal on Seventh avenue. Through the courtesy of Col. Briggs at the arsenal we learn that the arrival of the guns is a matter of daily expectation. Thus far no decision has been come to as to the distribution of the guns among the three light batteries.

The Armory Committee of the 13th N. Y., on Jan. 8th, met at the City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., and examined plans and sketches submitted for the new armory. The plans were all regarded as good ones, and a committee of experts will, it is thought likely, be called upon to decide as to which is the best plan.

Lieut. Thos. F. Lynch, of Co. C, 69th, N. Y., is no less a personage than the world famous all-round athlete, whose name with that of his former partner, Duly, together with Prof. Wm. Miller, R. G. Johnston, Donald Dinnie, and other big fellows, were prominently before the public some years

ago. Lieut. Lynch looks handsome in an officer's uniform, and doubtless is as robust as ever.

Brig.-Gen. John Watts Kearney, Inspector-General of New Jersey, has resigned. He says the position is purely ornamental under existing laws, and he does not care to hold it. In Gen. Kearney's first report he called attention to the state of affairs and suggested a change. No attention was paid to his suggestion, and he renewed it but without success. He also prepared a bill based upon the laws of other States which gave him the powers conferred on inspectors-general in other States, but the State Military Board did not approve the bill.

The left wing of the 13th N. Y., consisting of companies A, E, F, G, and I, will drill in the school of the battalion at the armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 18.

The sharpshooters' match of the 7th N. Y. will be shot at the armory range this evening (Jan. 11). On next Saturday, Jan. 18, the second competition of the class match will be shot.

The excellent corps of officers of the 12th N. Y. received a most valuable addition on Jan. 6 by the unanimous election as major of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, formerly Assistant Adjutant General 1st Brigade, N. Y. By the resignation of that genial and efficient officer, Major J. J. Riker, the 12th lost an assistant whose undisputed qualifications could not readily be replaced, and to find a worthy successor to Major Riker was no easy task. Happily, in the person of Major Leonard the right man was found and secured. Major Leonard enlisted as a private in Co. B, 7th N. Y. Militia, April 19, 1860; supernumerary by disbandment, December 2, 1870; captain, 27th Regt., Aug. 8, 1875; supernumerary by disbandment, Nov. 22, 1878; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant general, 1st Brigade, Oct. 6, 1887; resigned October, 1889.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Keogh.—You stand No. 4 on commissary-sergeant list.

Medical.—Yes; we fancy the bill for increase of pay of members of the Hospital Corps has a fair chance of passage.

Old Soldier.—You stand low down on the commissary-sergeant's list, and it may be two years yet before you will be eligible for examination.

Sapper.—General J. G. Parke was retired at his own request July 2, 1889, after 40 years service. He would not have been retired for age until Sept. 22, 1891.

Guardman.—Col. Chas. E. Bridge, 111 Chambers street, New York City, is the corresponding secretary of the National Guard Association. The association will meet in Washington Feb. 5.

C. O.—There are but three officers now in the Army who, by name, received the thanks of Congress for their distinguished services in the war, viz. Gens. Howard, Sherman and Terry. The two latter are on the retired list.

Lieutenant, Terre Haute, writes: "Can a separate company go through the ceremonies of a dress parade similar to that prescribed for the battalion? If so, please explain the manner in which it can be performed." Ans. Separate companies can not execute dress parade as a ceremony.

B. C. D.—The regulations on the subject of promotion from the ranks say: "Non-commissioned officers who are under 21 or over 30 years of age, or who are married, are not eligible for such promotion, and shall not be examined." There are several grades of non-commissioned officers who receive more than \$20 a month for pay. We cannot say thus prematurely as to what may be the fate of the bill providing post school teachers.

Trooper.—The Cavalry Equipment Board, composed of Colonels Royal and Henry, and Captains Bendire and Dorst, recommended some five years ago, that owing to the impossibility of obtaining a fixed yellow color, the cavalry trimmings be made orange. General Sheridan said the Signal Corps had the orange; so no change was made. The trimmings now being furnished, in many cases, are orange. So, gradually, from necessity, the cavalry will take the orange, or, as they call it, "a fixed yellow color."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A prize literary competition begins in the January number of the *Book Buyer*. Fifteen questions relating to standard and popular books and authors are given, and these are to be followed by fifteen more in the February number. Four prizes of \$150, \$75, \$50, and \$25 are offered by the publishers, Chas. Scribner's Sons, to those who answer the greatest number of the questions correctly. The same issue has a portrait of Capt. Charles King, and other interesting literary features.

We have received this week some very handsome calendars from the following: New York Life Insurance Company, N. Y. City; The Russell and Morgan Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Cereals Mfg. Company, 83 Murray st., N. Y. City; W. C. Martin, printer and stationer, 11 John st., N. Y. City; Moss Engraving Company, New York; Chapman, Trull and Co., dealers in molasses and rum, Boston, Mass.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The oldest active man-of-war in the British Navy is about to be sold out of the service. The *Valorous* is a paddle steamer of the original build.

The *Sultan*, having been sufficiently patched up to stand the voyage, left Malta Dec. 9, accompanied by the *Téméraire* and *Tyne*, for Gibraltar and England.

SPEAKING of forced draught, M. Weyl says that the fact is, more has been asked of metal than metal can stand, and this without having had sufficient knowledge or experience of the effects of the new system.

There was launched recently for the German Government the *Siegfried*, the first of a set of ten coast defence vessels ordered eighteen months ago. This boat will have a fair speed and be heavily armed, carrying three 9.6-in. guns in sponson batteries. She is protected by an armored belt at the water line.

The Russians are proposing to build a canal in Russia, to join the White Sea with Lake Onega, and the main navigable rivers of the Empire. The canal will be 146 miles long, 86 of which will, however, be a natural channel, leaving but 60 miles of actual excavation to be done. The canal will be deep enough for the passage of boats drawing 10 ft. of water. The work of constructing the canal proper is estimated to cost 7,500,000 roubles, but to

this must be added the cost of constructing a port in the Bay of Wyg, on the White Sea coast, and of deepening the River Svir, thus bringing up the total cost to 10,000,000 roubles.

M. BARBEY, the French Minister of Marine, informed the Cabinet on Thursday that he had signed contracts for the construction of two armored cruisers and three ironclads. The cruisers are to be built by the Chantiers de la Gironde at Bordeaux, and the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée at Marseilles, respectively, and the price to be paid for each is 3,600,000 fr. The ironclads are to be of the

Amiral Trehouart type, and of 6,700 displacement. One is to be built at a cost of 12,324,000 fr. by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, and the other two by the Chantiers de la Loire, at St. Nazaire. The cost of these two is to be 12,224,000 fr. each.

ACCORDING to the news from the Transcaspian, General Annenkoff's railway is not only not to show a deficit this year, but to produce a profit of some hundreds of thousands of roubles over and above the working expenses. It is a most remarkable and important fact, more eloquent than any amount of evidence as to the strategical and military signifi-

cance of the line. No other strategical railway in Russia will have ever had such a remarkable financial success.

If Russia is by 1892, besides her powerful fleet in the Black Sea, to have double lines of railway to her western frontier, 3,000,000 magazine rifles, and 150,000,000 rounds of ammunition, as by the latest accounts seems most probable, it is very evident that the security for peace, so far as the unpreparedness of that country for war is concerned, will be of very short duration. How often the means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done!

BEECHAM'S
PILLS



Wonderful Medicine.
For Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Disordered Liver.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 CENTS Per Box
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St.
Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN & CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States,

365 & 367 Canal St., New York,
will (if your druggist does not keep them)
mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but
inquire first. Please mention ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL.

KNABE
PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and
Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
BALTIMORE: NEW YORK:
2 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 5th Av. n° 20th St.
WASHINGTON: 817 Market Space.



Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL "

PHILADELPHIA,

Military Clothiers

AND

Furnishers

ARMY, NAVY.

AND
STATE GUARD.

Prices furnished upon application.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"
IMPERIAL
GRANUM

THE GREAT
MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOUNDED DIETETIC
PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF
UNRIVALED purity and medicinal worth—potent for
good and powerless to harm. A solid
extract, derived by a new process from very
superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a
FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything
more wholesome and delicious. It has justly
acquired the reputation of being the savior
FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable
growth and protection of
INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in
continued fevers, the most
nourishing and strengthening food for
NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable
remedial agent
in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.
John Carle & Sons, New York.

ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS.

Leading Nos. 14,048,128,130,135,333,161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 36 John St., New York.

Angler's
Bonbons and Chocolates

NOVELTIES IN FANCY BASKETS AND
BONBONNIERS. Suitable for PRESENTS.
863 BROADWAY, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
New York.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.



WEIS & CO.

Manufacturers of
Meerschaum Pipes.
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &C
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for
Circular. 399 B'way, N. Y.

Silver mounted Pipes & Bowls in Newest Designs
FACTORIES: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING
CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Set-
tees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N. Y.
Vfr and Patentee. Send for Catalogue. Free.

FORBES' CELEBRATED LIFE
STUDIES OF THE GREAT ARMY.

The small remainder of
the Edition, price \$50
per set.
J. S. BRADLEY, JR.
FINE PICTURES & FRAMES, Etc.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ARTISTIC FRAMING
A SPECIALTY.

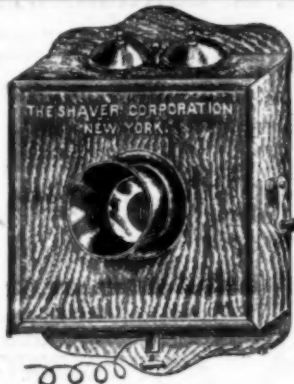
Finney Bros.

SPECIAL
FAVOURS.

The Best High-Class
CIGARETTE.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every
town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for

TANSILL'S
PUNCH 5¢



The Shaver Standard Telephone
SOLD OUTRIGHT, NON ELECTRIC.
Used by U. S. Government at White Point.
Just the thing for connecting different De-
partments of a Post.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
THE SHAVER CORPORATION
78 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



Has a new Retail Catalogue. It contains a
list of the old and reliable Chubb Rods, Reels,
etc., also many New articles, among which
is the Chubb Fly Book, and this is the Neat-
est, Handiest, most Durable and Cheapest
Fly Book made; also the Henshall Van Ant-
werp Reel, which is greatly improved.

Finest quality Split Bamboo and Lance-
wood Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc
Everything that the Angler uses. Write for
Catalogue.

Address **THOS. H. CHUBB**

The Fishing-Rod Manufacturer,
Post Mills, Vt.

Mention this paper.

Arnold,
Constable & Co.

UNDERWEAR.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
NATURAL WOOL, SCARLET
CASHMERE AND MERINO
UNDERWEAR

For Ladies, Gentlemen & Misses.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Misses'

RIBBED BALBRIGGAN AND RAW
SILK.

MEN'S & BOYS' VELOCIPEDE
HOSIERY.

BROADWAY AND 19th ST.
NEW YORK.

ALL FARES REDUCED
VIA
STONINGTON LINE.

The inside route: Boston, \$3; Providence,
\$2.75; Worcester, \$2.50; Steamers leave new
Pier 36 N. H., one block above Canal St., at
4.30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HOTELS.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y.
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.
European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

Hotel Glenham.—155 Fifth Avenue,
New York. European Plan. Desirable sin-
gle rooms, \$1 per day. N. B. BARRY, Prop.

New Hotel Lafayette,
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS

American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra.
L. U. MALTBY.

Hotel Normandie. B'way & 38th St. N. Y.
European and "also utterly fireproof." Special
attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. KATIE.

THE EBBITT:
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes.

TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

1503 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

21 Rue Royale. Paris: 49 Parliament Street, London 8 Moika. St. Petersburg

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY,
AND HOWELL AUTOMOBILE TORPEDOES.

Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.

(From the Saginaw Courier.)
A REAL ENTHUSIAST.

On his recent journey to East Saginaw to attend the big G. A. R. camp fire Gen. Alger met Clarkson, the base ballist. Alger greeted him cordially and said: "I am always glad to meet notable men, and you are one of them, Mr. Clarkson." Then followed a dissertation on the subject of out and drop curves, championships, etc., Gen. Alger being classed in the category of base ball cranks, and he told this story: "Two years ago Gen. Sherman was a guest at my home. My son Fred, then 12 years of age, was shown every courtesy by the distinguished veteran. I told Fred he ought to feel very highly honored by Gen. Sherman's attentions."

"Papa," he replied, "that's nothing. I walked down town with Brouthers this morning."

DURING the civil war a man, great in his own eyes, was, by some influence, appointed a brigadier general. His sense of his own importance was greatly increased. Meeting a "homespun" Yankee one day he accosted him thus: "Well, Jim, I suppose you know I have been appointed brigadier

general?" "Yes," said Jim. "I heard so." "Well, what do folks say about it?" "They don't say nothing," replied truthful James; "they just laugh." —San Francisco Alta.

THE *Detroit Journal* desires to receive, by postal card, the address of all living male and female descendants of Revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776 and, when possible, the name and State of the ancestor. Wonder if W. H. Brearley, proprietor of the *Detroit Journal*, is contemplating a raid upon the National Treasury?

In a certain would-be literary circle in Boston there is a lady who prides herself upon her intimate knowledge of things in general, and of the English language in particular, and in her small but exclusive set she is looked up to as an authority. When the fleet was here, several of her friends were gathered at her house, and one of them asked: "Why do they call it the squadron of 'evolution'?" "That is very simple," answered the lady of the house, "the simplest thing in the world. For a long time they have been at work trying to devise the best kind of war ships, and this is the result: this is what

has been 'evolved.' And so they call it 'the squadron of evolution.' See?" And then she lay back in her chair, satisfied that she had enlightened her visitors. And the best of it was that they thought, and think to this day, that her explanation was correct. —Boston Budget.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of December 31:

A. F. Woods, Lagro, Ind., gunpowder.
Paul Butler, Lowell, Mass., gunpowder.
George Willett, Englewood, Ill., motor for boats.
Isaac S. Goldman, Los Angeles, Cal., ocean motor.
E. Ainsworth, Wilmington, Del., steam boiler cleaner.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this

QUITE WELCOME

to a copy of our little book
"HOW TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHS."

Your name is all sufficient to receive a copy containing catalogue of graphic.

Our stock is complete.

from \$2.50



and address sufficient to receive a copy of this book containing an illustrated catalogue of our photographic goods.

varied and Outfits cost upward.

The Scovill & Adams Co.,
423 Broome St., New York.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.



BATH CABINET.

Affording a refreshing Turkish Bath at home.

ROLLING CHAIR.

A Priceless Room to those who are unable to walk.



D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 20,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors & others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 cents no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.

FACIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Will mail you rules to develop muscles of cheeks and neck to make them plump and rosy, fully illustrated, for 50 Cents. Also rules for Dumbbells to develop every muscle of the limbs and body for 50 Cents additional, fully illustrated. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture. (Address: No. 20 School, 9 East 14th Street, New York.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. M. LONGSHAW,

(Late 30th and 4th U. S. I.)

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Will practice before the Courts, Courts-martial and Departments.
Special attention to Patents, Land, Pensions and Government Claims.
Send for blanks and instructions.
FLEMING BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mention this paper.

INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT
POWDERED AND PUT UP IN ONE POUND TIN CANS
75 CTS. PER CAN
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE BROOKS TOP-BOOT,

FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS & CAVALRY, U. S. ARMY.
Adopted in accordance with G.O. No. 96, 1888, H. Q. A., and Circular No. 11, 1888, upon patterns furnished by

Edwin A. Brooks
Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 1100 BROADWAY,
Cor. 29th St. New York

Send for Circulars, Measurement directions, &c.

PATENT BINDER

FOR FILING THE
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
By mail, postpaid \$1.25
Delivered at office 1.00

KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS.

Pure Yucatan leaves leaf \$3.00 for C. Pure Yucatan also Filler, American Wrapper \$5.00 for C. Box of 50, half price. Sent by mail direct. Express C. O. D. privilege to examine. Free price list on application. Address: C. B. PENDLETON, KEY WEST, FLA. Refers to Bank of Key West.

THE SHURLY CO., 55 RANDOLPH ST., Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.
WATCHMAKERS & MANUFACTURERS
JEWELERS, Watches, Diamonds, Solid Silver, Plated Ware, Jewelry, etc. Army and Society Badges. Watch repairing & Diamond setting a specialty. Goods sent on approval.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.
Assets, Dec. 31, '88 \$19,724,538.45
Liabilities, - - 17,288,348.72

\$2,436,189.73

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office, BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Vice Pres.
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.
WM. H. TURNER, Asst. Sec.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, Dec. 27, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock, A.M., on Monday, January 27, 1890, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army.

Subsistence Stores—Flour, Vinegar, Soap, Pepper, Black, Yeast Powder, Green Corn, Lard, Oat Meal, American Peas, &c., &c.—**Subsistence Property**—Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture—for such details see schedule.

Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Jan. 27, 1890," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

The Great French Remedy, KAVA FOUNTAIN.

FOR MEN ONLY. Over 30,000 cases successfully treated in the leading Paris hospitals. Used in daily practice by all French physicians, Medals and Diploma of Honor, Paris Exposition. Acts with magical rapidity in new cases. Cures absolutely those chronic cases which other remedies only relieve. Charges only for medicine. Consultation free. Full package remedies sent C.O.D., express prepaid. \$5.00. Handsome pamphlet free. Kava Fountain Agency, 18 East 14th St., N.Y.

ONEITA

The most agreeable Table Water with medicinal properties in the market. Superior to any other known mineral water for table use, and without an equal for Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles. Send for pamphlet with analysis.

ONEITA SPRING COMPANY,

UTICA, N. Y.

J. M. BELL & CO., 31 Broadway, New York.

The Cataract Washing Machine



Constructed entirely of metal. The most simple, durable machine in the market; works noiselessly, easily and quickly without injury to the clothes, and without the use of chemicals. These machines have been approved of and recommended by the Medical Purveyor's Department of the U. S. Army in New York.

Special Price for U. S. A. \$10.00
Winger 5.00

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE CO.
BECKENAGEL & CO., 74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

GET YOUR BOOK-BINDING

Done at the Old Establishment.



HARPERS' AND ARMY AND NAVY PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY.

Books bound to any pattern. Good work, low prices.
JAS. E. WALKER, 30 Jacob St., N. Y.

The only tactics for sale at any price containing Late War Department Decisions, viz.: Reed's Military Science and Tactics, 5th edition. Illustrated. 657 pages. Leather. A standard volume. \$3.00
Artillery50
Brecon25
Infantry50
Signal50
owners' Display Movement, 60c. 1st Sgt. Roll Book, 1.00
HUGH T. REED, Publisher, 78 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Size 3, \$2.50 each.
" 5, 3.50 "

CROWN FOUNTAIN PENS.

Thousands in use.
No special ink required



Para Rubber Fountain Holder and Solid 18 Karat Gold Pen, Box, Filler and Directions with each Pen.
CROWN PEN CO. GOLD PEN MAKERS, 78 STATE STREET, CHICAGO ILL.

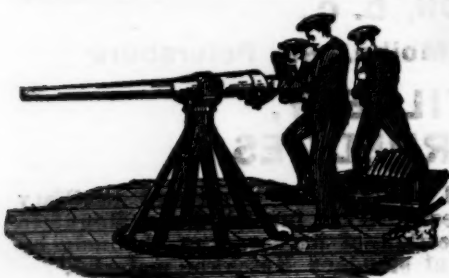
DRIGGS ORDNANCE CO.

700 14th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

WM. CRAMP & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Driggs-Schroeder Rapid Fire Guns of all Calibres—Fixed and Recoil Mountings—High and low powered. Guns for Auxiliary Cruisers and Yachts—Field and Siege Guns.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.



to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

IN THE NEXT HOUSE BUT

one, a child is sick with Scarlet Fever. Go at once and help nurse the little one, but use freely "PHENOL SODIQUÉ." It will prevent your catching or carrying any contagious disease, and will also allay the fever of the patient. Any one who has used the remedy will never be without it. It is invaluable in cases of burns, and hurts of all kinds.

Bright eyes, healthy complexion, and a vigorous system result from using ANGIOTON BITTERS. Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Sievert & Sons. At all druggists.

DOWN in a coal mine, underneath the ground, "Tansill's Punch," 5c. Cigar is just as fine as on the highest mountain peak.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Pears' Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

BIRTHS.

CORLISS.—Jan. 6, 1890, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Corliss, a daughter, Asenath Field Corliss.

HALPINE.—At Montevideo, South America, Dec. 2, 1889, to the wife of Lieut. N. J. L. Halpine, U. S. Navy, a son.

MARRIED.

D'ESTE—DE NOUE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, Baron BRESFORD ALFRED D'ESTE, of France, to the Countess DE NOUE, widow of Count de Noue, and daughter of the late General W. S. Harney, U. S. Army.

EVANS—HEAD.—At Fort Meade, S. D., Lieut. ELWOOD W. EVANS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY E. HEAD, daughter of Major Geo. E. Head, 3d U. S. Infantry.

MCCOY—PARKS.—At Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, Miss EMMA JOE MCCOY, sister of Mrs. Dr. W. G. Spencer, U. S. Army, to Mr. GILBERT PARKS, of that city.

DIED.

DANA.—At Paris, France, Jan. 1, of pneumonia, Comdr. WILLIAM STARR DANA, U. S. Navy, son of Richard P. and Juliette Starr Dana, New York City.

DAVIS.—At Lunenburg, Mass., Dec. 29, Brevet Captain ROBERT DAVIS, Lieutenant U. S. Army, retired.

LONGSTREET.—At Gainesville, Fla., Dec. 30, Mrs. MARTIN LOUISE LONGSTREET, wife of General James Longstreet and daughter of the late Gen. John Garland, U. S. A.

MOALE.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6, HENRY MOALE, brother of Major Edward Moale, 1st U. S. Infantry.

MONAHAN.—In Brooklyn on Monday, Jan. 8, of consumption, Lieut. HENRY T. MONAHAN, United States Navy, in the 41st year of his age.

RADFORD.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, Rear Admiral WILLIAM RADFORD, U. S. Navy, retired.

SCREVEN.—At Gloucester, Va., Dec. 25, LOUISE PINTARD SCRIVEN, widow of Bvt. Lieut. Colonel Richard B. Screven, Capt. 4th U. S. Infantry.

STOTTLER.—At Willets Point, N. Y. W., Jan. 7, VICTOR WARREN, only child of Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, 10th U. S. Infantry.

TOOKER.—At New York City, Jan. 8, WINIFRED, wife of Joseph H. Tooker, and mother of the wife of Passed Asst. Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, U. S. Navy.

WHITING.—At the Bristol, New York City, January 8, of pneumonia, First Lieutenant HENRY WHITING, U. S. Marine Corps.

Good morning! "Paris Exposition, 1889."

Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. *Highest possible distinction.*

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

Uniform of the Army of the United States.

COMPILED BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The most magnificent work of the kind ever produced in any country, comprising 12 beautifully colored and 13 black and white plates, each 16 x 14, together with full letterpress description of technical details of manufacture.

A superb and invaluable book for all interested in the manufacture of MILITARY GOODS.

Of great historical value and interest to Military men and Students and should be in every MILITARY LIBRARY.

The entire original edition limited to 125 copies, of which there are now less than 50 remaining.

PRICE \$35.00 PER COPY. To be obtained only from

THE GALLISON AND HOBSON COMPANY,
698 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE CELEBRATED
BOOSEY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
WM. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Sq., N.Y., U. S. Agents. Send for full Catalogues & Price-list.

F. J. KALDENBERG CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Meerscham and French Briar Pipes,

and all kinds of SMOKERS' ARTICLES, WALKING STICKS, etc. Special attention given to ordered work, and repairing. Send for our Illustrated Price List.

P. S. All Genuine French Briars of our make are stamped F. J. K. in a Sunbeam.

211-229 EAST 33d STREET, NEW YORK.

ORCHID FLOWER PERFUMES

(REGISTERED).

RECENTLY introduced by the SEELY MFG. Co., have already found their way into the homes of the most refined, and won from competent judges this commendation:

The most exquisite perfumes in existence.

STANHOPEA.	ANGULO.	GALEANDRA.
MILTONIA.	VANDA.	CALANTHE.

1-ounce Bottles, - \$0.75 } See Cut.
2 " " " - 1.50 }

If not to be obtained of your druggist, we will send by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

SEELY MFG. CO., Perfumers,
GEO. H. & J. E. SMITH, DETROIT, Mich.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the FOSTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and dry skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

Curiosities both Ancient and Modern, Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR FROM any country. Scalps, Skulls, Stone, Bone or Wood Idols or Carvings, Stone Arrow-point Axes, Knives, pipes, mortars, beads and tomahawks; basket ware, old pottery, Indian dress or body ornaments, bows and arrows, clubs and spears; old coins, shells, precious stones, works of art, or curiosities of every kind; Mineral specimens from Alaska, Mexico, New Caledonia, Australia, California, and all States in the Union. NATHAN JOSEPH & CO., 641 CLAY ST., San Francisco Cal.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. and MISS STEER'S SCHOOL, 155 WEST 10TH ST., NEW YORK. Twenty-ninth year, October, 1889.

VIREUN SCHOOL

H. C. SYMONDS. (West Point) Sing Sing, N. Y. West Point, Annapolis, Scientific.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System.

The Michigan Military Academy. Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address Lt. F. T. VAN LIEW, 24 Inf., Adj., Orchard Lake, Mich.

ST. MATTHEW'S HALL, SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Military discipline. Twenty-fourth year.

Rev. ALFRED LEE BREWER, M.A. Rector.

THE PREESKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, N. Y. 86th Year. Special Preparation for West Point and Annapolis.

JOHN N. TILDEN, A.M., M.D.

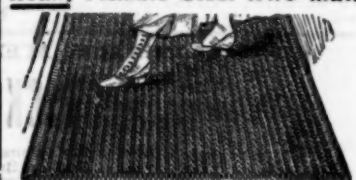
BINGHAM SCHOOL. Founded in 1796. Refers by permission to Lieut. J. R. BACHMOR, U. S. A., and Capt. WYGAN, U. S. A., detailed as Profs. of Military Science. Address Maj. R. BINGHAM, Bingham School, N. C.

OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY.—FOUR courses of study: Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery drills. Beautiful and healthful location. Newly refitted.

Lieut. J. I. HUDSON, Adj., Portsmouth O

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, 729-735 6th Ave. and 104 West 42d St., opp. Bryant Park—Collegiate, commercial, preparatory and primary departments. Military drill, Spanish, French, German, Latin, English, and Mathematics. N. S. ANNEX with privileges of Institute. Book-keeping, Com. Law, Correspondence and Arith.; reopens September 25; catalogue sent. DR. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., Principal. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., A.M., Vice-Principal.

HARTMAN MFG. CO.
Really Flexible Steel Wire Mat.



OUR NEW MAT!

ABSOLUTELY PLIABLE and ELASTIC in every direction.

INTERWOVEN spiral wire BORDER.

NO FRAME to twist, NO RIVETS to loosen.

Buy no IMITATIONS or SUBSTITUTES.

Ask your Dealer for "THE HARTMAN"

Flexible Steel or Brass Wire Mats.

Sole Agents: 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

-92 Chambers St., N. York, -116 West 11th St., Kansas City.—Works, Beaver Falls, Pa.



THE BRYANT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

BOARDING SCHOLARS ONLY
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Prepares for College, Business, or the Government Academies. Designed to meet the demand of the hour for a PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE.

which should fully recognize the value of every pupil's time; not allow it to be frittered away or wasted upon non-essentials; recognizing also each one's individual wants; insisting upon that accurate scholarship which is attained only by means of a thorough and painstaking attention to every lesson of every pupil; basing its scheme of education on the belief that the best school is the one whose alumni, as a result of its teachings and influence, attain the highest type of character as cultured Christian gentlemen; as intellectual, high-minded, and honorable men of affairs; as patriotic, public-spirited and useful citizens. It lays stress on the importance of a superior knowledge of English, and the ability to write and speak it with ease, accuracy and elegance. It recognizes the benefits of a pure, refining and elevated social atmosphere, and the paramount importance of an educated conscience and a cultivated sense of duty. That nothing may be wanting to the attainment of its ends, it is located in the midst of charming surroundings, occupying a superb edifice of gray and Ohio stone, richly finished; commanding from its elevated site beautiful views of bay, sound and wooded hillsides. Picturesque grounds, 14 acres in extent, varied in surface, afford ample opportunity for outdoor exercise; the noble forest trees, broad playing fields, dells of wild flowers charm the eye and cultivate the taste. Ponies for riding and driving, a large gymnasium, a toboggan slide, rowing and swimming, with military drill—all tend to a most varied and complete physical culture.

For details apply to

EPHRAIM HINDS, A. M.,

Principal and Pres't of the Corporation.

Refer to Gen. H. B. Carrington, Hyde Park, Mass., and the local clergy.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS,
B.M. WHITLOCK, 99 Fourth Ave. N.Y.
 Send for Catalogues.

J. H. WILSON,
 928 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES, AND
EVERYTHING FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE SOLDIER.
 Sole Agent for McKeever's Cartridge Box, Merriam's
 Knapsacks and Daggett's Tent-Pins.

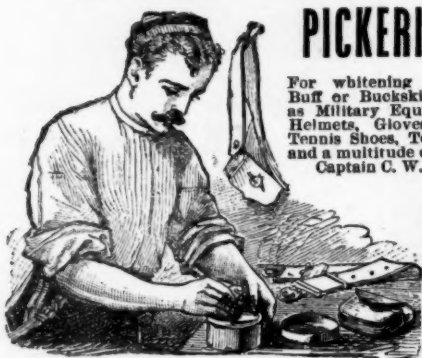
The Pratt and Whitney Comp'y.

Manufacturers of

THE PRATT AND WHITNEY MACHINE GUN.

IMPROVED CARDNER; plants of machinery for Armories Sewing
 Machine Factories and every description of machine tools
 including small tools and fixtures for general work. Special ma-
 chines and tools made to order. Catalogues sent on application.
HARTFORD CONN. U. S. A.

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.



PICKERING'S

For whitening all articles of "BLANCO"
 Buff or Buckskin Leather, such
 as Military Equipments, White
 Helmets, Gloves, Cricket and
 Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, Hunting Thongs, Whips,
 and a multitude of similar articles.

Captain C. W. Hobbs, U. S. A., writes us under date
 Aug. 2, 1889, from Mount Gretna, Pa.,
 With Battery "C," 3d U. S. Artillery;
 on the 31st ult., we completed a march
 from Washington, D.C. to this point.
 After a week's march in rain and mud
 I have used "Blanco" on my white
 helmet with most satisfactory result.
 "Blanco" can be had of Saddlery,
 Military Equipment and dealers in
 Sporting Goods, or of P. HAYDEN,
 Newark, N. J., sole agent for the U.S.
 for "Blanco," Chiswick Soap, Brown's
 Clippers, Gladding Hooft Dressing.

Price "Blanco," with box, 35 cts. by mail. Extra moulds (no box), 15 cts. by mail.



LEATHER JACKETS.

BLACK or TAN LEATHER, \$5.00 and \$10.00.
 IMPORTED FINLAND DOG SKIN
 JACKETS, \$14.00.

BUCKSKIN UNDERSHIRTS. Sizes from
 32 to 44, \$6.00. From 46 to 50, \$8.00.

VESTS, \$3 and \$5.00.

BUCKSKIN UNDER-DRAWERS, \$6.00 and
 \$8.00.

NEW REGULATION ARMY OFFICERS'
 SPURS, by mail, postpaid, \$3.50.

REGULATION U. S. ARMY CAP, \$3.15.

HELMETS—Line officers, \$4.50; Field and
 Staff officers, extra fine, complete with
 plume, \$18. : White Duck, \$1.25.

HELMET CORDS, \$6.50 and \$9.00.

AIGUILLETES, \$6.50 and \$9.00.

CAP CORDS, 75 cts.

EMBROIDERED GOLD CAP ORNA-
 MENTS, \$1.25.

INDIGO BLUE FLANNEL LINED, RE-
 GULATION OVERCOAT, with hood, \$25.

REGULATION Dress Coats, \$21.60.

Fatigue Coats, \$10.80. Trousers, \$7.50.

Infantry Army Regulation SWORDS, \$8.55.

Cavalry and Artillery Sabres (best), \$13.50.

SWORD KNOTS, \$2.00.

Dress Belt Fine Gold Lace, \$9.00 to \$12.00.

Dress Belt, fine Gilt Lace, \$6.00.

Shoulder Knots—best gilt wire cord: Colonel,
 \$7.20; Lieut. Col. and Major, \$6.75; Capt.,
 \$6.30; 1st Lieut. \$5.85; 2d Lieut., \$5.40.

STRAPS—best gold bullion on silver, leather
 backs, extra quality: Colonel, \$4.95; Lieut.
 Col., Major and Captain, \$4.50; 1st Lt., \$4.05.
 2d Lieut., \$3.60.

C. W. SIMMONS & CO.

"Oak Hall," Boston.

**TIN PLATE FOR
 ROOFING.**

To those who are about building, and
 also who are about repairing roofs of
 properties they own, whether of shingle
 or slate, we commend tin plate as the
 best, most lasting and permanent roof-
 ing material—that is, provided you se-
 cure none but the best, and to do that
 you should buy of reputable dealers,
 such as Messrs. Merchant & Co., who
 guarantee every box of their tin plates
 which they sell. Not satisfied with
 this, they stamp the brand on each
 sheet, excluding the defective sheets;
 also stamping each box with exact net
 weight. Read their advertisement in
 this issue, and you will realize that
 such broad guarantees cannot be made
 except the material will back them up,
 otherwise their well-known reputation
 would be ruined in a short time.—
 [Wayne Times, Dec. 21.]

Our book on "A Tin Roof" will be
 furnished free of cost on application.

MERCHANT & CO.,

Phila., New York, Chicago, London.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
 AND YET AN INCOME OF**

8% 9% 10%

ACCORDING TO THE TIME OF LOAN.

For full information, which cannot be
 covered in an advertisement, address

THOMAS & CO., Tacoma, Wash.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt.
 U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Atlantic Building, 928 F Street, Room 123,
 Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury
 for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with
 the course of business before the Executive
 Departments at Washington. Special at-
 tention given to the settlement of Officers' Ac-
 counts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims
 of Contractors, and generally all business be-
 fore any of the Departments, Congress or the
 Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-
 crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,
 D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant at Arms
 U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O.
 Howard, U. S. Army!



THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS,
 SOLE MANU-
 FACTURERS OF **CORRUGATED BOILER FLUES,**

Under their own patents and those of SAMSON FOX, Leeds, England. Made in sizes from 28 in. to 60 in. diameter,
 with flanged or plain ends.

THOS. F. ROWLAND, Prest.

West and Calyer Sts., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



STETTIN ("ANCHOR" BRAND) PORTLAND CEMENT.

Specially adapted in cases where great strength is required. Numerous references in all
 parts of the United States. Send for Pamphlet with copies of Tests, Testimonials, etc., to
ERSKINE W. FISHER (Welles Building,) 18 Broadway New York.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE
MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR

OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.
 No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

FORMERLY BAKER & MCKENNEY.

MILITARY GOODS,
 141 Grand Street, New York.

BOYLAN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,
 Successor to W. C. BOYLAN.

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
 ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,
 No. 135 Grand Street, New York.

JOHN PATTERSON & CO.,

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 25 and 27 West 26th Street.

NEW YORK,

Successors to HOWARD ACKERMAN.

UNIFORMS.

TOBIN

Tensile Strength upwards of 79,000 lbs. per sq. inch.
 Torsional Strength equal to the best Machinery
 Steel. Anti-Frictional and Non-Corrosive.

CAN BE FORGED HOT.

BRONZE

Rods for pumps and bolts, Yacht shafting, Spring
 wire, rolled sheets and plates for pump linings,
 and condenser tube sheets, etc. Ingot
 metal for car and engine bearings.

ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Send for Circular.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,
 Embracing Everything Required for Use or Decoration of the Table.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Factories Established at Taunton, Mass., 1824.

Hatfield & Sons,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

Have REMOVED to 239 FIFTH AVENUE, New York,

Near 27th STREET, and in the vicinity of ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

ESTABLISHED 1816.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Furnishers to the ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD

New Regulation Spurs Now Ready.

Having made the Standard Samples we can guarantee our Spurs to be
 strictly regulation. Price List sent on application.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN

TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

Do you Plant Seeds? Send to D. M. Ferry &
 Co., Detroit, Mich., for their Seed Annual.

Established 1857.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO LONDON.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON in seven to

eight days, connecting there with frequent trains

for LONDON, landing passengers and mail and

proceeding without further delay to BREMEN

making the run in 24 HOURS. The company's fleet

consists of the following steamers:

LAHN, Capt. Hellmers. WISLA, Capt. Bussius.

ALLER, "Christoffers. TRAVE, "Willgerod.

SAAL, "Richter. EMS, "Junst.

ELDER, "Baur. FULDA, "Ringk.

ELBE, Captain Meyer.

All fast steamers, 5,500 to 6,000 tons and 8,000 to

10,000 h. p., built of steel; of the largest and most

modern type with unequalled Cuisine and Cabin ac-

commodations, and owing to their powerful engines

able to maintain high speed in nearly all weather

thus arriving with great regularity. For further

information apply to

DELMONTE & CO., 9 Bowling Green

POWDER.

("Orange Mills") Established, 1808

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Special

Military, Mining, and Blasting Powder

Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

LAFIN & RAND POWDER CO.

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

catalogue showing sizes of grains of Powder

Mailed FREE.

REPORT OF FIELD INSTRUCTION*

OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, 1889.

For the details of the manoeuvre at Rock Ford, attention is respectfully invited to the reports of the regimental and battalion commanders, hereto appended and marked 28 to 39, inclusive.

In order to allow for the making of reports, maps, etc., of the day's practice in hostile contact, and to obtain time to make experiments in the marching gaits of infantry and cavalry, further operations in contact were suspended until Monday. Brigade commanders were instructed to cause routes of four miles in extent to be measured over ground of varied character, and to assemble their commands in heavy marching order, at the nearer ends of the measured routes, at 8 A. M. Friday. Two boards of officers were then convened, of which members of the Tactical Board, present at Camp Schofield, were appointed recorders, with instructions to superintend the marching of the troops over the measured routes, with a view to determine the normal rates of marching at quick and double time, for infantry in heavy marching order, and for cavalry with packed saddles, at all gaits. They were also instructed to report on the weight and proper adjustment of the field equipment for infantry, and on such other matters in this connection as might be referred to them.

The reports of the boards of officers are hereto appended, marked 40 and 41.

The following letters of comment were sent on Saturday, with the return of the reports of the second week, to be read to the assembled officers of the command:

Course of Instruction.

HEADQRS. CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.,
October 5, 1889.

Comdg. Officer Cavalry Brigade:

SIR:—I am instructed by the Commanding General to return herewith the reports of the week, and to request that at an hour convenient for the assembly at your Headquarters they be read, together with the comments of the Commanding General, to the officers of your brigade.

I am further instructed to inform you that the reports of the officers of artillery as to the movements of the batteries on Thursday, are included in the reports sent herewith, and that these officers have been instructed to attend the assembly at your Headquarters when notified by you.

The Commanding General desires me to say that the reports of Tuesday's operations show a very commendable knowledge of their duties on the part of all the officers.

Major Baldwin's report is very full and complete. The sketches submitted by Captain Jackson, 7th Cavalry, Lieut. Adair, 5th Cavalry, and Lieut. Harman, 7th Cavalry, are exceedingly satisfactory. This remark also applies to the detailed report of the outpost duty performed by Lieut. Robinson, 7th Cavalry.

In the exercises on Thursday the following criticisms are made:

As the orders contemplated an advance to the Rock Ford of the Arkansas River, there should have been no detaching of troops on the part of the blue force.

In both commands the men were dismounted to fight on foot to an unnecessary extent for cavalry in an open country.

The advantage of the element of time was clearly shown by the rapid deployment of the browns and whites, which would not have been possible if the bulk of the command had been kept, as was contemplated, on the east side of the river until the contact of the advance guards was fairly established. While an attempt was made to assimilate the actual position of this command with that which it would have had if formed, as ordered, to the east of the river, it clearly had an advantage from the first in position and formation, being massed, and dismounted in some instances, instead of being in column, thus reaping the advantage of time in its deployment.

The commanding officer of the blue force made a serious error, one which compromised his dismounted command, in not retiring before the superior numbers developed by his advances. The orders given contemplated this whenever a superior force was developed.

The exact time for this retirement should have been determined by the force of the enemy developed after the artillery fire was opened, though the fact alone of the enemy opening with artillery was not a sufficient reason for withdrawing the reconnoitring force. The display of the enemy's artillery was a reason, however, for bringing up as rapidly as possible, his own artillery to the aid of the force of the blue commander. If this had been done in time, the error of a feeble advance and a dispersion of his forces might have been redeemed.

It is thought that the artillery on both sides was not handled with the nerve and vigor which would have characterized either battery commander in actual battle. The brown battery changed position once on the field during contact manoeuvres at a slow trot and the blue battery came upon the field at the crisis of an engagement in a dilatory manner and did not open its fire for some time after taking position. It is believed that if the action had been real, both batteries would have moved, when under fire, at a gallop, and that the blue battery would have preceded on the field by some appreciable time, by its commander, looking for the best position from which to assist the sorely pressed lines of the blue force. In time of peace the artillery should practice what is preached for its guidance in time of war.

The above criticisms were written before the written reports of the day were received; after receiving them the Commanding General is disposed to modify the criticisms of the battery movements to an extent.

In relation to the cavalry commands, however,

* Continued from Supplement of last week, p. 4.

the Commanding General is obliged to add another (the most important criticism, perhaps, of all) to the management of the cavalry commands, and that is, that battalions were decimated by both regimental commanders giving orders as to the disposition of troops in the action. This is a common error in battle, it is believed, and an important lesson is taught right here, the learning of which would alone suffice as a compensation for the year's manoeuvres. In the 7th Cavalry, at least one battalion commander reports that he had no united command, while the same was true of at least two battalions in the 5th Cavalry.

Our cavalry organizations under the law are so arranged as to leave a regimental commander with three battalions to command, with a field officer for each battalion. The moment he attempts to direct each troop, he multiplies his duties beyond human capacity, and fritters away his command so that in an emergency, he has control of nothing.

It is also noted that the regimental commanders did not, in all its bearing, understand the assumed situation, else the 5th Cavalry would not have sent a force to the north of the Chillico, on the 7th an observing party to the east of the Arkansas. The Seventh was supposed to have come from the south and east of the Arkansas, with an army on that side in its rear, and the flanks of the 5th in its advance to Rock Ford were protected from the State line to the Chillico on one side, and from Deer Creek to the ridge south of camp on the other. These wants of information would seem to indicate the necessity for a more careful study of orders, and the asking for instructions in case the orders are not understood. A lack of time suggests itself as an explanation in this regard.

After reading the reports, the Commanding General repeats the criticism as to the wholesale dismounting to fight on foot, in an open country on the part of both commands. The affair was one for cavalry alone, until the infantry was engaged, when by premeditation it ended in a defeat of the advancing force.

In this connection it is remarked, regarding the capture of Augur's troop, that the movement had the merit of being distinctly the cavalry feature of the day, which, according to the decision of the umpire on the ground, resulted in the capture of an important part of the enemy's dismounted line, and that, while this decision was reversed, on appeal, by the umpire in chief, this part of the manoeuvre might well have resulted differently, had there been more blue force engaged in Augur's mounted movement. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,
Capt. 5th Cav., A. A. A. General.

Course of Instruction.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.,
October 5, 1889.

Commanding Officer Infantry Brigade:

SIR: I am instructed by the Commanding General to return the reports of the week, and to request that, at an hour convenient for the assembly at your Headquarters, they be read, or shown, to the officers of your brigade.

The Commanding General makes the following criticisms:

The position of Major Cook's battalion on Tuesday at Rock Ford was protected to the south by other dispositions on Deer and Wolf Creeks, all of which was explained in the orders of the day sent to Brigade Headquarters. The instructions for the battalion sent to Rock Ford mainly contemplated the holding of the ford, for which the dispositions of Major Cook were not satisfactory. The position and disposition of Major Brady's battalion are approved, and the neat sketch submitted, commended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,
Capt. 5th Cavalry, A. A. A. General.

Course of Instruction.

HEADQRS. CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 5, 1889.

Chief of Artillery:

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the report of the position taken by the artillery at Rock Ford on Tuesday. The Commanding General desires me to express his approval of the disposition and his commendation of the reports and sketches submitted. Please return the reports to these Headquarters.

I am directed to inform you that the reports of your batteries in the operations of hostile contact on Thursday have been sent to Cavalry Brigade Headquarters, to be read, together with the cavalry reports and the comments of the General commanding, at the assembly of the officers of the brigade, as directed in General Orders No. 12, c. s., Dept. Mo. The Commanding General directs that the officers of the batteries shall attend the assembly for the purpose mentioned, when notified of the time and place by the Cavalry Brigade Commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,
Capt. 5th Cavalry, A. A. A. General.

THIRD WEEK.

Operations of Hostile Contact (continued).

With a view to obtain all possible instruction for the command, from the carefully planned operations of contact, it was decided to assemble the officers in the field at the conclusion of each exercise, so that the verbal comments of the umpire could be illustrated by the actual position of the troops. The circulars hereto appended marked 42 and 43, were therefore published, and in the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 6, the following despatches were issued:

Course of Instruction.

HEADQRS. INFANTRY DIVISION,
NEAR CHILOCCO CREEK, I. T.,
3 P. M., Oct. 6, 1889.

Commanding Officer, Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: The threatening attitude of the enemy east of the Arkansas River, indicated by his reconnaissance in force of Rock Ford yesterday, makes it imperative that the strength and disposition of his

forces south of us, should be known accurately. With this view you will send to-morrow one strong regiment of cavalry in reconnaissance of the enemy's position near Wolf Creek. The 2d and 3d Infantry Brigades will move out of the lines on Chillico and occupy the high ground this side of Deer Creek in support of the reconnaissance. The 1st Infantry Brigade will occupy Rock Ford in force during the movement. Direct the cavalry regiment on the left to watch the line of the Arkansas from Rock to State line fords.

A battery of artillery will report to you at 9 A. M. to accompany the regiment sent to Wolf Creek.

You will please detail one troop of cavalry to report to Infantry Brigade commanded at 8 A. M. for service with the Infantry Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. D. BABCOCK,
Captain 5th Cav., A. A. A. General.

Course of Instruction.

HEADQRS. INFANTRY DIVISION,
NEAR CHILOCCO CREEK, I. T.,
3 P. M., Oct. 6, 1889.

Commanding Officer, Infantry Brigade:

SIR: The threatening attitude of the enemy east of the Arkansas River, as indicated by his reconnaissance in force of Rock Ford yesterday, makes it imperative that the strength and disposition of his forces south of us, should be known accurately.

With this view a cavalry regiment will make a reconnaissance to Wolf Creek, the 2d and 3d Brigades Infantry (assumed) will move to high ground north of Deer Creek, and a cavalry regiment will observe the course of the Arkansas River from Rock Ford to State line.

To protect the left flank of the reconnaissance, you will move out at 8 A. M. and hold Rock Ford. A battery of artillery and one troop of cavalry will report to you at that hour.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,
Capt. 5th Cav., A. A. A. General.

Course of Instruction.

HEADQRS. INFANTRY DIVISION,
NEAR CHILOCCO CREEK, I. T., 3 P. M., Oct. 6, 1889.

Chief of Artillery:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose copies of despatches to brigade commanders, with the request that you will make the details indicated. The Commanding General invites your attention to the necessity of holding the Rock Ford, and requests you to place the battery in position to the best possible advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,
Capt. 5th Cav., A. A. A. General.

As before, confidential instructions were given to one side, in this instance to the Infantry Brigade commander, apprising him of the intention that his command should represent the enemy. To this end, he was instructed to move out on the Rock Ford road, as contemplated in the despatches, until beyond observation from the camp, and then to make a detour and gain the east road near its junction with the north and south road along the river. From this point, assuming brown coats, his command would move west, covered by advance guards, simulating an attack from the upper State line ford on the Chillico position.

It was the intention that the exercises of this day should afford practice in the conduct of a small force checking a superior enemy, thereby gaining time for the remainder of the troops to get under arms and advance to meet an unexpected attack. It will be observed that the time for the movement on Wolf Creek to begin, was not indicated in the despatches, consequently, although the battery for service with the cavalry had moved to the right of the line at 9 A. M., and reported to the Commanding Officer, 7th Cavalry, the horses of that regiment were unsaddled; the men were all in camp however, in anticipation of the march to Wolf Creek. Ostensibly this delay in moving south was accounted for by the fact that the 5th Cavalry on the left, had sent out one battalion on the east road to observe the Arkansas River above Rock Ford, and it was apparent that the result of such reconnaissance to the left rear, should be known before the troops moved out of the lines to observe the enemy's position on Wolf Creek.

The remainder of the 5th Cavalry was still in camp at 10 A. M., the horses unsaddled. At 10 o'clock the Department Commander and the Cavalry Brigade Commander rode over to the left of the line. In a few moments after their arrival on high ground in rear of the 5th Cavalry camp, firing could be distinctly heard well out on the east road in direction of the river.

Boots and saddles were sounded at once, and orders were sent to the battery on the right to come over at a gallop.

The battalions as fast as they could saddle up, were despatched at a gallop in the direction of the firing to the left and rear. The celerity with which the cavalry turned out was commendable. In the 7th Cavalry, battalion line was formed in 6½ minutes after the sounding of boots and saddles. The 5th Cavalry formed battalion lines with almost equal promptitude.

Attention is also called to the report of Captain Rodney, commanding Battery F, 4th Artillery, showing that his battery passed from the right of the line to the point of attack—about 3½ miles—and opened fire in 17 minutes, including a short halt made by direction of the brigade commander.

Almost immediately after the alarm had been given in camp, the following despatch sent by heliograph from the battalion on reconnaissance on the east road was received.

Course of Instruction.

ONE MILE FROM ARKANSAS RIVER.
10:20 A. M., Oct. 7, 1889.

To Division Commander:

Infantry and Artillery have turned our position above Rock Ford advancing on Chillicothe line.
(Signed) SWIFT, Aide.

The Department Commander immediately rode forward and about two and one-half miles from the left of the line on Chillicothe discovered the reconnoitering battalion dismounted and holding the crest of a hill commanding the road to the rear. In the distance the hostile infantry column could be seen deploying to reinforce its advance guard and carry the position. The hostile battery had already opened fire, probably 2,500 yards away.

It was an admirable field for the exercise and presented a very realistic appearance. The folds of the open hill country fell away gently to the eastward, in the direction of the river valley, affording no obstacle to the advance of infantry, while concealing their dispositions. Preceded by the Cavalry Brigade Commander, the cavalry battalions at full gallop began to arrive to the aid of the advanced troops. Forming line as they came up, some dismounting and pushing up the hill at double time, to prolong the fighting line, and others moving to the flanks, under cover of the rolling ground, to gain positions from which mounted attacks could be delivered, they made a vivid picture of a real affair highly instructive to all engaged. Rodney's battery in changing position, moved in line up hill, at a gallop, in beautiful order. The earnest interest displayed by officers of all grades, and the enlisted men, engaged in this affair, confirm in the most emphatic manner, the great benefit to be derived from practical exercises, provided it be clearly understood that their value is in the practice they afford in taking up positions and divining the intentions of an enemy, etc. If the lines are allowed to approach each other closely and fire at will, the exercises degenerate into "sham battles," and the interest ceases at once.

The details of the operations in hostile contact on the 7th instant are contained in the reports of brigade and regimental commanders hereto appended and marked 44 to 63.

The following circular containing the comments of the Department Commander on the contact operations of the 7th instant, was issued the following day, to be read to the assembled officers:

Course of Instruction.

HDQRS. CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.,
Oct. 8, 1889.

[Circular.]

The following criticisms of the manoeuvres of the 7th instant from knowledge gained from the reports of commanding officers and umpires, and from the personal observations of the Commanding General, are published for the information of all concerned:

It is observed that the infantry command, either by assuming a defensive formation immediately after arriving at the point from which it was to advance, or by advancing before the cavalry reconnaissance reached it, shortened the route over which the affair of advance and rear guard attack and defence was intended to take place, so much as to limit this practice and seriously shorten this special instruction for the troops.

It is thought that this could have been mitigated by a display of his entire force by the commanding officer of the cavalry reconnaissance and a more tenacious holding of the different defensive positions on his line of retreat.

If the command in camp had not turned out with the utmost promptitude, the crest finally held by the cavalry would have been lost to the blue force, and the camp on the Chillicothe gravely compromised.

This advantage would also have been gained by the brown force had the advance in the centre been more vigorous and better supported. As it was, the infantry in the centre made a weak and exposed advance, without proper support, and may have been considered badly decimated, if not destroyed and captured. This was the personal observation of the Commanding General on the field, at the time orders were given by him to rectify this line and withdraw it to a proper connection.

The cavalry attacks on both flanks were well conceived and handsomely executed, and while the withdrawals from unsuccessful attacks were properly made, it is considered that the early attack on the brown left decimated the battalion—Woodson's—two troops (Thomas and Macomb) which made the charge towards Woodruff's battery.

This threat on the brown right, connected with the mounted movements against his left, disturbed his line, in connection with the injudicious advance, already referred to, sufficiently to restore the advantage where it properly belonged (numbers and mobility of force being considered) to the blue side.

The nearness of the reconnaissance battalion to the camp, forced a change of plans on the commander of the blue cavalry force, and the exigency thus created was met by him in a manner creditable to his recollection of actual experiences in war times.

The infantry command was well managed, except in that part already referred to, and the exposure of heavy lines or columns of fours to a distant dismounted fire and a near one of artillery. At one time Rodney's battery had an enfilading fire on a heavy infantry line at less than 1,000 yards.

While it was desirable to hold the infantry well in hand to resist the mounted attacks, greater care should have been exercised to keep them under cover from artillery fire.

The action of the artillery in both forces was superb.

The batteries were moved rapidly, the positions selected were excellent both for cover and com-

mand, and nothing but commendation for the management of this arm remains.

In all arms of the Service in the affair of the 7th, a marked improvement is noted, and while criticisms have been made, it is to be said in conclusion that in all the operations, there has been more to commend than to condemn, and the Commanding General congratulates the brigade and battalion commanders in having such intelligence and zeal among officers and enlisted men of their commands.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:

(Signed.)

J. B. BABCOCK,
Capt. 5th Cavalry, A. A. A. General.

It was the original intention when preparing the exercises in the Course of Instruction, for the troops at Camp Schofield, to devote the greater part of the third week to special problems requiring several days for their solution, and necessitating changes in the location of the camps, and the establishment of opposing outpost lines maintained throughout the 24 hours. It was finally decided, however, to terminate the exercises with a review on Wednesday. This decision was reached owing to the threatening aspect of the weather and the possibility that some of the troops returning to their stations, so late in the season, might encounter severe storms for which they were not very well prepared. It was also due, in a measure, to the satisfactory results of the experiment in field training already obtained, and in the belief that the departure of the troops to their stations, while still full of enthusiasm and interest in the subject, would be followed by study and preparation during the winter, on the part of the officers, for the exercises of another year.

The review on Wednesday was conducted as before and in the manner described. The serviceable and happy appearance of the troops was noticeable, their military appearance, bearing and spirit excellent.

A marked feature of the review was the presence of detachments from Cos. A, B and C, Indian Scouts, formed as one troop of cavalry, and marching in the column of the 5th Cavalry regiment. The riding and alignment of the scouts were admirable, and their neat soldierly appearance excited my favorable comment.

On Thursday the troops were paid, and commenced the return march on Friday, Oct. 11. For the details of the homeward march attention is invited to General Orders No. 22, c. s., Dept. Mo., hereto appended.

Special attention is invited to the report, hereto appended and marked 64, of Captain J. Van R. Hoff, Assistant Surgeon, the competent chief medical officer during the Course of Instruction of the troops assembled on the Chillicothe. This officer is unusually well equipped, by cultivation and study, and by a warm interest in the subject, for practical field training of the Hospital Corps. The field hospital established under his direction was a model of neatness and admirable sanitary arrangements, and the field exercises, such as the care of the wounded in rear of the fighting lines, the establishment of dressing stations and the like, were realistic and instructive.

The experience with the signal service in the field was not satisfactory.

While the implements the parties had to work with were far from complete, the Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., was attentive to his work, and did all that intelligence, energy and industry could, to accomplish in an efficient manner our means of communication, but with only partial success.

The heliograph will probably be satisfactory in communication between distant permanent stations, but in the field when troops are moving, or during engagements amid noise and excitement, it is found to be difficult to make the adjustments, and to establish communication between even not distant stations. At stations very distant from each other, this difficulty is increased, and also much delay to a marching column must result in seeking high points from which to communicate. This latter trouble in a lesser degree is experienced with the flags. In practice with these latter, senior officers were much reminded of war experiences, in that a mounted messenger often carried and delivered an important message quicker and more surely than it could be transmitted by signals.

The telegraph as being more manageable, and giving no information to the enemy, will, it is not doubted, supersede every other means of communication on the field.

In this connection attention is particularly invited to the admirable opportunity afforded by these Camps of Instruction, to make tests of field telegraphs and like matters of practical value and great importance. Much light might be thrown on the vexed question of supplying the fighting lines with ammunition, by practical experiments carefully conducted, during the simulated engagements.

Attention is invited to the report of 2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, Signal Officer, of the command, hereto appended, marked 65.

I would not close this report omitting to refer especially to the location of the camp, and the facilities for manoeuvres offered by the country in its vicinity. Springs of the best water abound in this location. Abundant and pronounced undulations in the ground give the best of drainage for camps and the general configuration of the terrain adapts

the country in a peculiar way to manoeuvres for instruction in war and battle tactics. In addition to these there is magnificent grass for the stock, a turf which prevents dust, however much the ground is used, and facilities for transporting supplies which cannot be surpassed anywhere in this Department.

I propose later to ask that a part of this territory, either that I have named or some other near by, be set apart for the use of the Government for a camp of instruction. This will be a necessity in the near future.

I desire, in conclusion, to call to the attention of superior authority in a special manner the services of the attached officers of my staff in the field. To Captain J. B. Babcock, 5th Cavalry, Acting Asst. Adjutant General, I am indebted. In the field he was constantly occupied in most valuable services to me, and by his example and labors excited and fostered much of the interest which went so far to make the camp of instruction the success all pronounced it.

I also desire to specially commend for his services Lieutenant Ezra B. Fuller, Regimental Quartermaster, 7th Cavalry, who was quartermaster of the camp. Lieutenant Fuller was especially competent and successful in the duties of his department in the supply of the large command in the field and the management of matters relating to transportation. He was indefatigable in his labors and untiring in the discharge of his duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

APPENDIX.

Reports, Orders, Maps, Sketches, Etc.—Field Instruction of Troops in the Department of the Missouri, 1889.

LIST OF REPORTS, ORDERS, MAPS, SKETCHES, ETC.

General Orders No. 12, c. s., Dept. Mo.	
General Orders No. 14, c. s., Dept. Mo.	
Report of Capt. Rodney, 4th Art., comdg. Light Battery F, 4th Art. Marching horses unshod	A
Report of Lieut. Grisard, 13th Inf. Forced march of Co. F, 13th Inf.	B
Plan of position on Chillicothe Creek, I. T. (Camp Schofield)	C
Circular No. 11, c. s., Dept. Missouri.	
Report of Capt. Woodruff, 2d Art., comdg. Light Battery F, 2d Art. Result of target practice.	D
Report of Capt. Rodney, 4th Art., comdg. Light Battery F, 4th Art.	E
Report of Major Cook, 13th Inf., comdg. 2d Battalion.	F
Practice drills Sept. 24.	
Report of Major Brady, 18th Inf., comdg. 1st Battalion.	G
Practice drills Sept. 24.	
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Practice drills Sept. 25.	H
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. 5th Cav. Practice drills Sept. 25.	I
Report of Lieut. Col. Carlton, 7th Cav., comdg. 7th Cav. Practice drills Sept. 25.	K
Report of Col. Forsyth, 7th Cav., comdg. Cavalry Brigade. Practice drills Sept. 25.	L
Report of Col. Forsyth, 7th Cav., comdg. Cavalry Brigade. Outposts first day.	M
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Outposts first day.	N
Report of Capt. Jackson, 7th Cav. Reconnaissance of country Sept. 26, with sketches by Capt. Jackson, Lieuts. Nicholson, Tompkins, and Donaldson, 7th Cavalry.	O
Report of Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav., reconnaissance of country Sept. 26, with sketches by Lieuts. Foster, C. L. and Quay, 5th Cav.	P
Map of country in vicinity of Camp Schofield, I. T.	R
Report of Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cav. Operations of hostile troop Sept. 27.	S
Report of Col. Forsyth, 7th Cav., comdg. Cavalry Brigade. Outposts second day.	1
Report of Col. Wade, 5th Cav., comdg. 5th Cav. Outposts second day, with sketch.	2
Report of Lieut. Col. Carlton, 7th Cav., comdg. 7th Cav. Outposts second day, with sketch.	3
Report of Capt. Schuyler, 5th Cav. Operations of a patrol Sept. 27, with sketch.	4
Report of Lieut. Garlington, 7th Cav. Operations of a patrol Sept. 27, with sketch.	5
Report of Lieut. Robinson, 7th Cav. Operations of a patrol Sept. 27, with sketch.	6
Report of Lieut. Gresham, 7th Cav. Operations of a patrol Sept. 27, with sketch.	7
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Outpost second day.	8
Report of Major Brady, 18th Inf., comdg. reserve of outposts, Sept. 27, with sketch.	9
Report of Capt. Rodney, 4th Art., comdg. artillery of outposts, Sept. 27, with sketch.	10
Report of Col. Wade, 5th Cav., comdg. 5th Cav. Advance and rear guard operations Oct. 1.	11
Report of Major Brady, 18th Inf., comdg. 1st Battalion. Advance and rear guard operations, with sketch Oct. 1.	12
Report of Capt. Hayes, 5th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Advance and rear guard operation, Oct. 1.	13
Report of Capt. Woodson, 5th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Advance and rear guard operation, Oct. 1, with sketch.	14
Report of Major Bacon, 7th Cav., comdg. 1st Battalion. Advance and rear guard operations, Oct. 1, with sketch.	15
Report of Major Whiteside, 7th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Advance and rear guard operations, Oct. 1, with sketch.	16
Report of Lieut. Robinson, 7th Cav. Formation and disposition of outposts, 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry, Oct. 1, with sketch.	17
Report of Major Baldwin, 7th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Advance and rear guard operations, Oct. 1, with sketch.	18
Report of Major Cook, 13th Inf., comdg. 2d Battalion. Advance and rear guard operations, Oct. 1, with sketch.	19
Report of Major Brady, 18th Inf., comdg. 1st Battalion. Advance and rear guard operations, Oct. 1, with sketch.	20
Report of Capt. Woodruff, 2d Art., comdg. Light Battery F, 2d Art. Artillery position, Oct. 1, with sketch.	21
Circular, Hdqrs. Camp Schofield, I. T., Oct. 2, 1889.	22
Report of Lieut. Col. Carlton, 7th Cav., comdg. 7th Cav. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.	23
Report of Major Bacon, 7th Cav., comdg. 1st Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3, with sketch.	24
Report of Major Baldwin, 7th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3, with sketch.	25
Report of Capt. Moylan, 7th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3, with sketch.	26
Report of Lieut. Tompkins, 7th Cav., comdg. Troop A. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.	27

Report of Captain Rodney, 4th Art., comdg. Light Battery F. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3, with sketch.....	28
Report of Capt. Woodruff, 2d Art., comdg. Light Battery F. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3, with sketch.....	29
Report of Col. Waite, 5th Cav., comdg. 5th Cavalry. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	30
Report of Major Russell, 5th Cav., comdg. 1st Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	31
Report of Capt. Hayes, 5th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	32
Report of Capt. Woodson, 5th Cav., comdg. 3d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	33
Report of Capt. Schuyler, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop H. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	34
Report of Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop B. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	35
Report of Capt. Hall, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop C. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	36
Report of Capt. Augur, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop A. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	37
Report of Capt. Forbush, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop L. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	38
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 3.....	39
Report of Board of Officers (Infantry).....	40
Report of Board of Officers (Cavalry).....	41
Circular, Hdqrs. Camp Schofield, I. T., Oct. 6.....	42
Report of Col. Forsyth, 7th Cav., comdg. Cavalry Brigade. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	43
Report of Col. Waite, 5th Cav., comdg. 5th Cavalry. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	44
Report of Major Russell, 5th Cav., comdg. 1st Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	45
Report of Capt. Hayes, 5th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	46
Report of Capt. Woodson, 5th Cav., comdg. 3d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	47
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	48
Report of Major Bacon, 7th Cav., comdg. 1st Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	49
Report of Major Baldwin, 7th Cav., comdg. 2d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	50
Report of Capt. Moylan, 7th Cav., comdg. 3d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	51
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	52
Report of Capt. Rodney, 4th Art., comdg. Light Battery F, 4th Art. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	53
Report of Capt. Woodruff, 2d Art., comdg. Light Battery F, 2d Art. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	54
Report of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf., comdg. Infantry Brigade. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	55
Report of Major Brady, 18th Inf., comdg. 1st Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7, with sketch.....	56
Report of Major Cook, 13th Inf., comdg. 2d Battalion. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	57
Report of Capt. Edgerly, 7th Cav., comdg. Troop G, attached to Infantry Brigade. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	58
Report of Major V. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	59
Report of Capt. Godfrey, 7th Cav., Asst. Umpire. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	60
Report of Lieut. Bishop, 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	61
Report of Lieut. Swift, 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	62
Report of Lieut. Adair, 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire. Operations of hostile contact, Oct. 7.....	63
General Orders No. 22, c. s., Dept. Mo.	64
Report of Capt. J. Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surgeon, Chief Medical Officer.....	65
Report of Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., Signal Officer.....	65

PLAN FOR FIELD INSTRUCTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS, July 29, 1889.

General Orders No. 12.

The following plan for field instruction of troops in this Department during the ensuing season is published for the information of all, that the necessary preparations may be made. The troops hereafter designated for duty at the camp of instruction will proceed to the camp in time to be in readiness for the instruction prescribed, on the morning of Monday, Sept. 23, 1889.

Funds for the purchase of general supplies will be furnished when necessary. No other expenses for the marching troops will be incurred.

The Chief Quartermaster will arrange for such railroad transportation as is allowed, and for the transportation of forage, subsistence and tentage.

PLAN FOR FIELD INSTRUCTION.

I. Preparation.

II. The march.

III. The camp.

IV. The course of instruction.

V. The return.

I. PREPARATION.

Post commanders will see that their commands are properly instructed and prepared to carry out thoroughly the details of the plan. The text-book entitled "Elements of Modern Tactics" by Col. Wilkinson Shaw, will be preferred as authority upon the points of outposts, patrols, advance and rear guards, etc., so far as it applies to the regulations, organizations and tactics of the U. S. Army, and is recommended for the careful study of all. No logical and thorough system will be condemned, however, because it does not conform to the rules laid down in any single text-book.

One organization (a company or troop) will be left as a guard at each post represented in the concentration. This, with the sick and General Court-martial cases, and such small details of men as are absolutely necessary at this season to prevent loss to the Government and troops, shall include the only men or officers left at post.

Each column before leaving its post will submit to these Headquarters a field return accounting by name for each officer and man to be absent from the command.

Transportation: Except in special cases, to be announced hereafter, only post transportation will be used. In regulating the allowance of transportation, the following standard will not be exceeded: for each regimental headquarters and band, one six mule wagon; for transportation of baggage and supplies of field and staff officers, medical supplies, engineer instruments, and signal equipments, one escort wagon, for every battalion of two, three or four organizations; for use of sick on the march, one ambulance to every command; for each troop or battery, one escort and one six mule wagon; for each company, one six mule wagon.

Cavalry forage carts and artillery battery wagons and forges will not be taken unless specially permitted from these Headquarters.

Tentage for the March: For each field or staff officer and for every two company, troop or battery officers, one wall tent; for every four soldiers or employees, one common tent; or for every thirteen men, one conical wall tent; for every officers' mess and for every company, troop or battery mess, one wall tent.

Baggage: Each officer will be permitted to carry one hundred pounds personal baggage. Each soldier will be required to have one piece of shelter tent, one overcoat and two blankets and the following extra articles of clothing: one pair of trousers, one blouse, one suit of under-clothing and one pair of shoes. The utensils for troop and battery messes should not exceed one hundred and thirty pounds; those for company messes, one hundred pounds. Horseshoes, nails, tools and medicine for horses of each troop or battery should not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds for each organization.

Supplies: Rations and forage will be provided where practicable at points along the line of march.

Ammunition: Eighty rounds blank small arm ammunition per man for each troop or company will be provided at the camp by the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department. The artillery will carry for each piece, in limbers and caissons, sixty rounds blank ammunition and forty rounds prepared for firing. Each infantry soldier will carry twenty rounds of rifle ammunition, and each cavalry soldier ten rounds of carbine and ten rounds of pistol ammunition.

Signal Equipments: One complete set (for two stations) will be taken with the headquarters of each regiment.

Medical Supplies: Each command will carry supplies to last until the return to its post. The tentage for field hospitals will be provided hereafter.

II. THE MARCH.

All officers will be required to march in their proper places in column, equipped as contemplated by the Regulations.

The troops will march in fatigue uniform, wear the campaign hat and carry the field equipment. The clothing bags, knapsacks, saddles and valises will be packed as required for field service.

In proceeding to the main camp, practice and instruction will be given in the ordinary means of securing the safety of a command operating in a hostile country. This will be preliminary to the more extended operations of the main camp.

It is suggested that under favorable conditions, commanding officers make forced marches and other tests in marching, with a view of determining interesting questions which have lately been discussed. In the mounted services, tests can also be made as far as is practicable in marching horses unshod or only shod on the front feet.

The itinerary of the march will be kept as prescribed by Regulations.

Each detachment should be accompanied by at least one medical officer and a proper proportion of the hospital corps.

The commanding officer of each marching column will, upon arrival at the camp, submit a full report of the route traveled and a detailed account of the practice and instruction given, including a report on the tests above suggested.

III. THE CAMP.

Upon arrival at the general camp, the Medical Department will be reported to the Chief Medical Officer. The transportation will be reported to the Camp Quartermaster.

While in camp the following allowances of tentage will be authorized: for each regimental or battalion headquarters, for each field or staff officer, for each commanding officer of a company, troop or battery, for the subalterns of a troop or company, for each mess of officers and for each 1st sergeant, one wall tent; for the subalterns of a battery, two wall tents; for each company mess, one conical wall tent; for every two non-commissioned officers or privates, one common tent, or for every four one wall tent, or for every thirteen, one conical wall tent; for each headquarters guard, one wall tent; for the sick, the proper proportion of hospital tents.

Upon the establishment of the camp, an acting signal officer will be appointed and a detail will be made from those previously instructed, to carry out as far as practicable the ordinary duties of signaling in time of war.

IV. THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In the camp no detailed instructions will be attempted that can properly be given at the post.

The exercises of the Medical Department will consist in establishing dressing stations at convenient points in rear of imaginary lines of battle, sending out litter bearers to bring in dummy-wounded, setting up field hospitals and dressing stations, carrying to the front and rear, re-establishing camp, litter drills, and loading and unloading wounded from the ambulances. In the field hospitals and dressing stations the instruments will be laid out and all necessary preparations made for primary operations.

At the end of each day's manoeuvres subordinate commanders will submit written reports of their operations to their immediate commanders.

On Saturday, unless the course for the week has been interrupted, the officers and non-commissioned officers will be assembled for brief theoretical instructions, the reading of reports and the comments of the instructors. The remainder of the day will be devoted to rest and recreation.

On Sundays the inspections permitted by recent orders and the Regulations will take place. The course of instruction will be divided into weekly periods to be pursued in the following order:

FIRST WEEK.

Formations for attack and defence and dispositions for security and information of troops in camp.

First day: Practice for regiments, battalions and batteries in formations for attack and defence. In cavalry commands this will include practice in mounted attack and in dismounted fighting.

Second day: Practice and drill of the combined and united force in formations for attack and defence.

Third and Fourth days: Practice in outpost service for cavalry and infantry. Pickets will be established, conforming to the strength and position of the command; patrols of varied strength and character will be sent out, reconnaissance of the country well to the front will be made, and sketches submitted. In this practice, the outposts as soon as established, inspected and instructed, will be relieved by new details, and the practice continued during the day—dispositions being made for night as well as day service.

Fifth day: The entire command will be put in position as an outpost, covering a supposed army in rear. In this practice reports in writing, with sketches of positions will be required from all picket, patrol and reserve commanders. The strength of the Army covered, its location and intentions will be set forth in the orders of the day, and the entire command will be practised in the different arrangements for outposts used in modern armies, viz: outpost formations with and without "reserve," and the use of independent small posts (Cossack posts) by the cavalry.

The light artillery will devote the three days of outpost service to target practice at known and unknown distances.

SECOND WEEK.

Dispositions for security and information of troops on the march.

First and Second days: Practice in the employment of advance and rear guards, flanking parties and patrols. In this practice the whole command—with wagon transportation—will march out, covered by an advanced guard of proper proportions. The commanding officer, as instructor, will assume information with respect to an enemy, and cause his subordinate commanders to make such dispositions in the formation of the line for attack or defence, as in their judgment would be warranted by the information furnished them. On both days, in returning, the commands will be covered by rear guards.

Third day: Employment of the entire force as advance guard of a supposed advancing army.

The advance guard will be composed of all three arms, with the cavalry disposed for reconnaissance, covering a front of from five to ten miles. Reconnaissance sketches and reports will be submitted.

In returning the entire command will act as a rear guard of an army in retreat.

Fourth day: Contact with the enemy; advance guard against rear guard.

The troops, divided into opposing bodies, shall act, the one as rear guard, the other as advance guard of supposed forces. They shall be placed at a distance not to exceed five miles apart, the rear guard taking up a position for defence and falling back under simulated stress of circumstances after the defeat of the opposing advance guard.

The commanding officers of the respective forces, acting as instructors and umpires, shall require of all subordinate commanders that they justify and explain all dispositions made. They shall each select a staff of officers as assistant umpires and be careful to enforce strictly the rules governing actual contact which will be published in orders. Any

disregard of the precautionary rules, resulting in indiscriminate firing and personal conflict, shall be made the subject of strict inquiry and report.

Firing (blank cartridges) is of value, especially in reconnoitering an enemy's line, as indicating his positions, and those of the advancing force. It should be carefully regulated and never suffered to exceed the limit just enunciated, for the information of umpires who decide claims of advantages gained or lost.

Fifth day: The duties assigned the respective commands on the previous day will be reversed and the operations repeated.

THIRD WEEK.

This week will be devoted to the solution of special problems to be prepared in the field, which will be announced in orders.

The character of the problems chosen will depend upon the natural features of the country. They will probably cover a considerable area and require rapid marching and manoeuvring.

Indications, problems may consist in dividing the command into two camps which will put in practice, each against the other, the principles that have been involved during the former two weeks, such as the forcing of defiles, the passage of streams, fordable or not, etc.

V. THE RETURN.

On Monday of the fourth week the camp will be broken up and the troops will return to their proper stations.

By COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MERRITT.

ORDERS FOR ASSEMBLING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, AUG. 18, 1889.

General Orders No. 14.

I. The Camp of Instruction for this Department will be established in the Indian Territory, south of Arkansas City, on Chilocco Creek, and shall be known as Camp Schofield.

II. The following troops armed and equipped as provided in General Orders No. 12, current series, from these Headquarters, will assemble at this camp by routes and means specified and in time to be ready for instruction Sept. 23. When not otherwise provided the organization to remain at each post is left to the discretion of the commanding officer of the post; preferably it should be the smallest with fewest officers for duty.

1. Fort Crawford, Colorado.—One company of infantry to march to Villa Grove, Colorado, and thence proceed by rail to Chilocco, Indian Territory.

2. Fort Elliott, Texas.—Two troops of cavalry to march to Fort Supply and thence with troops at Fort Supply to the camp. Each troop will leave at Fort Elliott not to exceed ten men, which with the infantry now there will constitute the guard for the post.

3. Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.—One company of infantry to march to the camp after being joined by the company from Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas.

4. Fort Hays, Kansas.—Field, staff, band and two companies of infantry to march to Newton, Kansas, thence proceed by rail to Chilocco.

5. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.—Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, to march to Camp Schofield.

6. Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas.—One company of infantry to proceed by rail to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and thence march to the camp. The transportation for the march to be furnished at Fort Gibson.

7. Fort Logan, Colorado.—Three companies of infantry to march to Fort Lyon, Colorado. Leaving wagon transportation, the command will then proceed by rail to Chilocco, I. T.

8. Fort Lyon, Colorado.—One company of infantry to proceed by marching to Garden City, Kansas, thence by rail to Chilocco, I. T.

9. Fort Reno, Indian Territory.—Two troops, band and headquarters including field officers of the 5th Cavalry to march to Camp Schofield.

10. Fort Riley, Kansas.—Eight troops and headquarters of the 7th Cavalry, including field officers and band, one battery of artillery and the field officer of artillery at that post, to march to Camp Schofield.

11. Fort Sheridan, Illinois.—One company of infantry accompanied by field officer to proceed by rail to Emporia, Kansas, thence by marching to the camp. Transportation from Emporia will be furnished from the depot at these Headquarters.

12. Fort Sill, Indian Territory.—Two troops of cavalry to march to Fort Reno, I. T., under field officer of cavalry, and thence to the camp under commanding officer Fort Reno.

13. Fort Supply, Indian Territory.—Two troops of cavalry to march to Camp Schofield.

14. Camp at Guthrie, Indian Territory.—One troop of cavalry and one company of infantry to march to the camp after being joined by the troops from Oklahoma Station.

15. Oklahoma Station, Indian Territory.—Two troops of cavalry and three companies of infantry to march to the camp, being joined on the march by the troops from Guthrie, I. T.

16. Camp Price, Indian Territory.—One troop of cavalry to march to Camp Schofield.

17. Camp at Purcell, Indian Territory.—Two troops of cavalry to march to Fort Reno, I. T., thence under commanding officer Fort Reno will march to Camp Schofield.

18. Camp near Kingfisher, Indian Territory.—One company of infantry to march to the camp. The necessary transportation will be furnished from Fort Reno.

19. As many of the Indian Scouts as can be spared (not less than one-half from each post) will march with the commands from Fort Elliott, Reno and Supply to the camp of instruction.

20. When troops are to join other troops on the march the time of departure from each station must be arranged by correspondence between commanding officers, the senior being responsible for the timely arrival of the combined command at Camp Schofield.

21. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation as provided in this order and in G. O. No. 12, current series, from these Headquarters.

III. On reaching the camp the organizations of each regiment, unless otherwise ordered, will assemble and camp under immediate command of the senior officer present for duty. On receipt of this order the organization to be left at post will be reported to these Headquarters.

IV. Each column will carry on the march subsistence supplies to last until its arrival at the camp. Those troops which en route pass through a post may replenish their supplies at such post. The supply of forage and fuel will be arranged by correspondence with these Headquarters.

V. The hospital now at Oklahoma station will be shipped by rail to Chilocco, the sick at Oklahoma station being sent in advance of the movement to Fort Reno.

By command of Brigadier-General Merritt:

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORTS.

Course of Instruction.

[A]

LIGHT BATTERY F, 4th ARTILLERY,

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, OCT. 20, 1889.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the result of marching the horses of this battery to Camp Schofield* and return unshod.

The battery left Fort Riley, Kansas, Sept. 9, 1889, and reached Camp Schofield, September

* A sketch map of Camp Schofield will appear in the next Supplement.

19, 1889, distance marched 184 miles. The horses, 53 in number, were with one exception unshod. The roads were clay or loam hardened by travel, occasionally they were rocky and gritty and small stones abundant. The horses travelled over every kind of road we met with without the slightest inclination to shrink or avoid rocks and grit, and upon our arrival at Camp Schofield, the hoofs were in as good condition as when we began the march. While at Camp Schofield, the battery performed all the duty required of it, was out constantly, made several rapid marches over the rocky hills in that section, and when we commenced our return march to this post, a critical inspection showed every hoof to be sound and in good condition.

On the return trip we marched over the same route as was followed going down, or very nearly so, the total distance being 174 miles, number of marching days eight.

Beginning at Winfield, twenty-three miles from Camp Schofield, the roads were wet and heavy with mud during the entire return march. As a matter of course, from the nature of the soil, the roads were mostly very slippery, and I think the march was a fair test of the power of an unshod horse to perform heavy draught work under such conditions. The mud was frequently very deep and the draught difficult, but it was seldom a horse had to be urged to his work. Not a single horse fell and I did not hear of one that fairly lost his footing. It is my belief that when an unshod horse steps into soft and deep ground, he can withdraw his foot with more ease than is possible when the horse is shod. In the latter case the shoe prevents expansion of the hoof, and the exertion required to be made to withdraw the hoof is very great, whereas with the unshod horse, expansion begins the instant the hoof comes in contact with the ground, contraction begins the instant the weight is taken off the hoof, and the latter, after contraction, being smaller than the opening made in the soil, is easily withdrawn and without fatigue to the animal.

The march from Winfield to Fort Riley was exhausting and wearing on the horses, and I believe many, if not all of them, would have shown more signs of distress if they had been shod. The hoofs of all the horses were carefully examined yesterday and are in as good condition as when we started from this post on the 9th of September, and in my judgment are able to do the same work over again with the same result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) GEORGE B. RODNEY,
Captain, 4th Art., Comdg. Light Bat. F.

Course of Instruction. [B]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 25, 1889.

A forced march of thirty-six and one quarter miles was made the last day. Starting at 4.28 A. M. and marching forty-eight minutes and resting twelve (step 120 per minute), eighteen miles were made by 10.55 A. M., when a halt was called, coffee made, and a rest of two hours taken. Starting again at 1.05 P. M. with the gait slightly increased (123 per minute), eighteen and one-quarter miles were covered by 6.45, when we halted and went into camp. The last six and one-quarter miles were made at the rate of 126 steps per minute with no halt.

(Signed.) JOHN S. GRISARD,
2d Lieut., 13th Inf., Comdg. Co. F.

FORMATIONS AND METHOD OF ADVANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Sept. 16, 1889.

Circular No. 11.

I. The formations and method of advance for the infantry attacks in the first and second day's practice in the Camp of Instruction, will conform to the following general principles:

FORMATIONS.

"One of the consequences of the use of modern arms, is that troops once actually engaged, can rarely if ever, move to the right or left. Manoeuvring under fire, always difficult, may now be deemed almost impossible."—Home's *Precis of Modern Tactics*.

The point of attack being clearly indicated, the attacking lines are pushed directly to the front. The formation most suitable for the attack is one which, while occupying a front quite (or nearly) as long as formerly, will do so with much fewer men, and will give commanding officers means of feeding the front; or in other words, the area of action of a commanding officer will be as long and far deeper than formerly.

"It appears generally that troops formed for attack, should be formed in at least three bodies, and that these bodies should, under one direction, work for one object and be closely linked together, and be of such strength that each shall be a considerable force. It is evident that a company is far too small a body to be so split up, hence the battalion must be taken as the attacking unit. * * * We thus arrive at the formation of a skirmishing line, a supporting line and a main body or battalion reserve. Taken together these three form the first line."—Home, p. 84.

The function of the skirmishing or firing line is to prepare for the assault by a continuous and sustained fire.

The companies, in addition to the division by platoons, should be sub-divided into squads of about two sets of four in single rank, each squad under a leader, non-commissioned officer or experienced private. The squad leaders in the firing line should endeavor to control the fire to the last possible moment. To this end in the advance from 1200 to 600 yards, they should direct the fire of their squads by volley. The skirmishers are never withdrawn, but are constantly reinforced from the rear. The object of the supports is to fill up gaps among the skirmishers and so sustain the intensity of their fire.

The duty of the main body is to advance the moment the enemy is sufficiently shaken and drive him out of position."—Home.

The proportions of the three bodies of a battalion formed for attack may be stated as follows:

- One-fourth for firing line (or skirmishers).
- One-fourth for support.
- One-half for main body, or battalion reserve.

"The distance between these three bodies must be governed partly by the work they have to do, partly by the trajectory of the arm in use, partly by the ground. To effectively support the skirmishers, that is to say, to be able to feed them with fresh men, the supports should be about 300 to 500 yards in rear.

"The main body must be able to cross the interval that divides them from the skirmishers in about five minutes, or they must be 500 to 600 yards off. And, consistent with the due performance of these functions, the supports and main body may be in any formation that from the shape of the ground will protect them best from loss, whether that formation be extended order, line, or columns, and they must change from one formation to another as quickly as possible."—Home, p. 85.

METHOD OF ADVANCE.

The formation being understood, the method of advancing these bodies over the greatly increased zone of modern fire, is stated as follows:

"At a distance from the enemy's position varying according to the nature of the ground, but perhaps lying within the limits of 2500 to 3000 yards, troops will have to deploy and quit the close order in which they have been previously formed."—Home, p. 85.

"It seems desirable that the first 1000 yards should be crossed without firing, and as rapidly as possible.

"The attacker's artillery usually fires on the enemy's infantry [position] not on his guns, hence until the attacking troops reach the zone of dangerous infantry fire or about 1200 yards from the position, they should advance without firing and as quickly as they can without being disordered; once the dangerous zone of infantry fire is reached, * * *

their power of inflicting loss on the enemy by means of their own fire begins, and about this stage of the advance the skirmishers must begin to fire," their fire being controlled by squad leaders and delivered by volley. From this point the advance should be as follows:

"Bearing in mind that the function of the skirmishing line is to keep up a continuous rain of shot on the enemy and expose themselves as little as possible, or to develop the offensive power of the breech-loader, while reducing the destructive effect it has when used on the defensive. Bearing this in mind, it appears that the advance may best be made in a succession of short rushes, lying down firing * * * and again running on. This manoeuvre may be performed in several ways; the whole line may so act, or alternate * * * companies may so act. The rush forward of a portion of an extended line invariably draws the enemy's attention * * * on that portion; this is the moment for the other portion to seize and rush on too, hence their is an advantage in the alternate advance of portions."—Home, p. 86.

The rushes should be short, not to exceed 80 yards, and if practicable they should be made from cover to cover. The officer commanding the company should make the rush, should point out the place he is going to, and the rush should be made at a given signal. On reaching the new position the squads get under cover as quickly as possible and open fire steadily and deliberately under the direction of their leaders. When the other portion of the skirmish line on their flank is rushing they should fire a few rounds as quickly as possible to cover its advance.

"The mid-ranges between 600 and 400 yards will probably be impracticable, but an attempt should be made by the squad leaders to control the fire by directing the number of shots to be fired at will.

At the short ranges the fire of the skirmishers will probably be independent and greatly increased in rapidity and intensity.

The duty of the supports is essentially to keep up the fire of the front line and fill up the gaps. It is not so much for reinforcing the skirmishers that they are requisite, * * * their function is to keep the firing line up to the sufficient number, feeding it to fill up the gaps caused by the enemy's bullets.

Hence the officer commanding the supports must watch the skirmishing line and send up men when he sees they are requisite."—Home, p. 84.

The supports will, nevertheless, in following the firing line, if they advance in small groups, and take every advantage of cover.

"As the skirmishing line advances towards the enemy, and begins to get into the zone of aimed fire, or some 600 or 700 yards from the enemy, the supports must be freely pushed on and take their places in the skirmishing line.

The main body will also close somewhat on the support."—Home.

As the attack is pushed and the fire of the skirmishers at short range becomes independent and increases in intensity, it may only be expected to be maintained for a very short period. This is the moment that the reserve should seize to advance rapidly to the assault.

The following rule should be absolute, the moment the main body arrives near what is left of the line of supports, they should dash to the front and join the line of skirmishers in order to give the impulse to the assault, and the most dangerous zone of all and finally give the assault."—Von Scherff.

II. The formations for cavalry attack ordered for first and second day's practice, will conform in principle to those recommended in the following extracts from advance sheets furnished by the Tactical Board now in session.

Every body of cavalry which consists of several battalions, should be formed for contact in three lines. In exceptional cases a weak command may be divided into two lines.

The three lines are designated as follows:

- 1st. The attacking line;
- 2d. The support;
- 3d. The reserve.

The particular formation of each line will be such as to assure the success of the first line having in view the object of attack, the strength and formation of the enemy and the configuration of the ground.

Each line leader will use his discretion as to the exact method of manoeuvring before the enemy to accomplish the object in view. It must be remembered that the simplest manoeuvres are the best, and that in the immediate presence of the enemy, that is within 500 yards, all manoeuvres, other than the direct attack, are impossible, and should never be attempted.

The charge must then be delivered with decision and earnestness and pushed home.

The first line endeavors by manoeuvring to gain the flank of the enemy. It should be formed for this purpose in line of platoon columns or of troops or platoons in columns of fours or double columns of fours. It should not form "line" except for purpose of attack.

The first line will give the main blow and should be stronger and cover a greater front than the enemy, if possible.

Against cavalry and artillery it should consist of at least half, and against infantry of at least one-third of the attacking force.

The second line consists of one-fourth to one-third of the whole force and must be so manoeuvred as to give direct and timely support to the first line; it follows that line at a distance of about 275 yards. The larger part of the second line will be echeloned on the more exposed flank of the first line with an interval of from 50 to 75 yards. The remaining portion will be placed in rear of the first line with the troops separated at rather wide intervals. They may even be extended beyond the less exposed flank, should it seem to be threatened.

If the outer or exposed flank of the first line be seriously threatened, the out-flanking portion of the second line closes to within 100 yards.

The commander of the second line conforms to the movements of the first line. He is careful to prevent his flank being turned and watches closely the movements of the second line of the enemy.

The formation of the troops composing the second line must depend on the circumstances of the case to a great extent. The leader watches the movements of the first line, and adapts his formation to them so as to be ready to come to the assistance of that line the moment it delivers the attack. As a rule he will not deliver his attack in the

same direction as the first line, but rather try to get still farther upon the enemy's flank.

The third line forms a reserve. As a rule it is not thrown into action without the authority of the senior officer, unless necessary to repel a flank attack. Its normal position is in rear of the protected flank about half the distance from the second line that the second line is from the first.

The commander of the reserve should avail himself of any cover that may be near, and make such manoeuvres and take such formations as may best protect his command from the fire of the enemy's artillery, but must never lose sight of the movements of the first line, or be too far to the rear to render effective assistance.

The artillery is generally massed on the less exposed flank of the first line, and, as far as possible its manoeuvres should be confined to direct forward movements.

The cavalry pivoting on the artillery may then endeavor by manoeuvre to turn the opposite flank of the enemy and by obliging him to change front, compel him to present a flank to the fire of the artillery. Ordinarily the first line will take the gallop at from 800 to 1000 yards from the enemy and pass to the charge when within 60 or 70 yards.

Any positive rule in regard to distance however cannot be laid down, but must be left to the discretion of the cavalry leader, whose business is to seize his opportunity whenever it occurs. As a rule the attack will have the greatest chance for success against formed cavalry by continuing the trot as long as possible and after a short gallop executing a vigorous charge.

If the enemy can be surprised while manoeuvring or deploying, the gallop must be assumed at a greater distance.

The horses must be brought up in sufficient wind for the melee and pursuit.

If the enemy refuses the attack, a part of the attacking force pursues; the rest follows in good order.

If the enemy be routed, pursuit is made by the troops engaged without rallying and without command. Leaders may however rally such troops as are not in immediate contact with the enemy.

Immediate strikes of the enemy must be met by organizations from the support or reserve.

In charging artillery the first line charges as foragers. The troops should divide at the centre as they advance, and endeavor to assail the battery in its flanks. The foragers assail the gunners while the second line advances to secure the battery. The third line is held in readiness to meet any hostile cavalry that may endeavor to recover the guns.

In a brigade of two regiments, the first line should consist of one regiment, the second line of two battalions, and the third line of the remaining battalion of the second regiment.

COMBAT PATROLS AND GROUND SCOUTS.

Each line should have a combat patrol, consisting of an officer or N. C. O., and three or four men on each flank to guard against surprise.

Each battalion should have ground scouts, one or two picked men from each troop, to precede it in the advance, whose duty will be to give warning of obstacles.

These patrols and scouts should generally consist of men selected for their intelligence and horsemanship.

Their duties are to guard against any surprise of the command by a concealed enemy, and to keep it informed of impracticable ground in the front.

They should precede and flank the command at distances varying from 200 to 500 yards according to the nature of the country and should communicate information promptly by signals if practicable, otherwise by personal reports.

When the charge is sounded, the ground scouts at once gallop to the nearest flank and endeavor to rejoin their troops by the rear. The combat patrols remain on the flanks and continue to observe the enemy in order to guard against possible flank attacks.

DISMOUNTED FIGHTING.—THE REGIMENT.

Before dismounting to fight on foot, troops are always formed in column of fours.

The mounted escort for led horses, one troop, is usually kept intact and in such formation as will admit of easiest deployment in any direction from which the enemy may be expected. Its commander posts lookout sentries at advantageous points, or throws out scouts for patrolling to guard against surprise.

The led horses and mounted escort should be as near the dismounted line as a protected situation will allow; they are not changed while this condition lasts, unless the dismounted line makes a material change of position.

In defensive positions, all the horses of a squad of eight men may be drawn together in a circle and left to the care of one No. 4 of the squad who dismounts, or this horse holder may care for two bunches of linked horses, by standing dismounted and holding by the reins his own horse and the horse of the other number four of same squad.

THE NORMAL FIGHTING ORDER.

First and second lines, two battalions; at the commencement of the advance each troop has two-thirds to three-quarters of strength on the fighting line and the remaining one-third or one-fourth are disposed as supports in second line.

The third battalion furnishes the mounted escort and reserve; the reserve is held ready for mounted action as long as possible. If the colonel decides that he cannot carry the enemy's position without the aid of the reserve, it is then dismounted and pushed to the fighting line.

The different phases of the fight are conducted as in the infantry contest.

III. GENERAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE EXERCISES IN HOSTILE CONTACT ORDERED FOR "COURSE OF INSTRUCTION."

1. Neither of the opposing commanders will be given any intimation as to the instructions given his opponent.

Each commander will have only such information in regard to his opponent's position and movements, as may reasonably be supposed to have been ascertained by reconnaissance.

2. Firing by opposing parties will be discontinued at 60 yards; the umpires then decide what is to be done.

3. Cavalry charges must stop at 100 yards from the enemy. The simulated charges will be made at a gallop. Charging at full speed is strictly prohibited.

4. If an infantry, or dismounted cavalry force allows a cavalry opponent, even if somewhat inferior in strength, to approach in line within two hundred yards, and before the dismounted force begins to fire, the advantage will be awarded to the mounted party.

5. If a heavy dismounted fire is opened upon the mounted party approaching in line, at a greater distance than two hundred yards, the advantage will be awarded to the dismounted party.

6. When a flank is turned the defenders must fall back, unless they execute a change of front before the attacking party have opened fire within 400 yards or charged within 300 yards.

IV. SPECIAL RULES FOR CAVALRY PATROLS.

1. Should a deployed patrol be attacked by a hostile patrol coming from its flank, the flanker on that side will halt at the enemy's fire, if delivered within 200 yards, and be considered captured. The remainder of the patrol, if inferior to the attackers, will retire rapidly, but pursuit at a rapid gait must be discontinued after passing a distance of 200 yards.

2. Should the attacked patrol prove to be superior in numbers to the attackers, the latter will retire with such loss as may be decided by the umpires.

3. The rules for firing will hold good up to sixty yards. Within sixty yards no shots will be fired. Advantages of approach being gained, without discovery, to within a less distance than sixty yards, captures will be made by giving the command halt.

4. Despatch bearers riding rapidly will be considered captured, if fired upon twice within one hundred yards. They may be considered as having escaped if only one shot is fired at them within that distance.

By command of Brigadier General Merritt:
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.